THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

FEBRUARY, 1806.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary—Average Price of Corn 98
Dr. Lettsom's Twenty-eighth Letter on Prisons 99
Mr. Neild's Remarks on various Prisons, &c. 103
Countess of Lucan—Tube for Deafness? 104
Journal of a Voyage into the Red Sea, 1795 105
Dr. Fothergill on Premature Interment 107
The Projector, a periodical Paper, N° LIV. 109
Dr. Stackhouse's Epitaph—Maj. Carmichael? 112
Epitaphs from St. Pancras Church-yard 113
Mrs. Wolstonecraft Godwin—Pegwell Bay *ibid.*
Curiosities developed at Pompeii described 114
Sir R. Pembruge—Family of Chandos, &c. *ibid.*
Sir Christ. Wray—Sir Herb. Croft's Family 115
Lord Darcy's Family—The Heron Pedigree 116
Pursuits of Architectural Innovat. N° XCIV. 117
Mr. Neild's Remarks on Newcastle Prisons 121
Morpeth and Durham Gaols—Dr. Hartwell 123
Epitaphs from Chinkford Church-yard, Essex 124
Biograph. Memoir of the Rt. Hon. W. Pitt 125
Mr. Pitt's Monument—Rhutopian Oysters 132
Precedency of the Clergy?—Mr. Knight's Seat *ib.*
Tour to Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorl. 133
Particulars respecting Mary of Buttermere 134
Review of New Publications; viz.
Johnes's Translation of Froissart's Chronicle 137
Trimmer on Lancaster's Plan of Education 141
Horsley on Virgil's Two Seasons of Honey *ibid.*
Monody on Lord Nelson—Gloucester Guide 142
Lane's Student's Guide through Lincoln's Inn *ibid.*
Skrine's Tour through the Whole of Wales 143
Bp. Horsley's Speech—Sorrows of Seduction 144
Bounden's Fatal Curiosity—Granger's Letters 145
Remonstrance addressed to Rev. R. Warner *ibid.*
Todd's Spenser—Eyton and Barrett's Sermons 149
Thanksgiving Sermons by Dr. Randolph, &c. 151
Hale's Methodism Inspected, Part II. &c. 152
Ilsley on taxing Attorneys—Pratt's Gleanings 153
Winter in London—Dialogues in the Shades 154
Literary Intelligence—Index Indicat. 155
Select Modern Poetry for February, 156–160
Proceedings in the present Sess. of Parliament 161
Diary of Royal Progress to Weymouth, 1805 165
Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 167
Abstract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 169
Country News—Domestic Occurrences, &c. 175
Theatri. Register—Sheriffs—Circuits of Judges 177
Additions & Corrections in former Obituaries 178
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Persons 179
Bill of Mortality—Prices of the Markets 191
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 192

Embellished with Picturesque Views of a Mosque at Mocha, erected in Honour of the Founder of the City; two Mausoleums at Jedda, called Adam and Eve's Tombs; a View near Peguelle Bay; and St. Pancras Church, Middlesex.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.
Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax
Hampshire 3
Hereford, Hull 2
Ireland 28
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford—Portsm.
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Winch.
Worcester 2
York 3, Jersey

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1806.

Meteorological Table for February, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1806.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	33	39	34	29,10	cloudy
28	34	36	34	,10	cloudy
29	34	36	33	,13	snow
30	28	34	33	,15	cloudy
31	28	37	30	,34	fair
F. 1	28	42	31	,84	fair
2	31	37	32	,90	snow
3	32	35	31	,62	cloudy
4	33	37	35	,62	cloudy
5	46	53	47	,64	fair
6	41	47	46	,70	showery
7	43	53	46	,60	fair
8	44	52	46	,80	fair
9	44	46	40	,39	rain
10	40	48	39	,72	fair

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather in Feb. 1806.
Feb.	°	°	°		
11	37	47	41	29,82	fair
12	37	44	39	,84	fair
13	40	44	32	,69	cloudy
14	33	41	36	,40	rain
15	37	42	37	,56	rain
16	38	44	37	,94	cloudy
17	36	47	35	30,00	fair
18	35	42	37	,20	cloudy
19	38	43	39	,23	cloudy
20	39	43	40	29,95	cloudy
21	41	50	45	,83	cloudy
22	40	52	40	,61	fair
23	42	50	44	,80	cloudy
24	44	55	48	30,20	fair
25	46	54	47	,22	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 15, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlef.	71	3	42	0	31	9	30	8	44	1
Surrey	74	8	36	0	31	6	30	10	40	2
Hertford	67	10	41	0	32	10	28	10	39	6
Bedford	64	10	43	4	29	10	25	1	37	7
Huntingd.	61	7	00	0	30	0	22	4	27	2
Northam.	61	8	46	6	31	3	22	8	42	9
Rutland	70	6	00	0	34	6	21	6	38	6
Leicester	72	2	44	3	36	2	23	7	42	9
Nottingh.	78	8	48	0	36	6	24	6	43	6
Derby	77	6	00	0	38	10	28	0	47	4
Stafford	81	8	00	0	40	6	27	2	51	7
Salop	82	5	51	6	42	9	25	6	00	0
Hereford	82	1	51	2	39	3	25	9	38	8
Worceft.	82	8	00	0	37	6	29	6	44	10
Warwick	78	10	00	0	37	2	28	1	53	1
Wilts	72	8	00	0	31	10	26	8	55	6
Berks	75	2	00	0	30	2	27	9	40	8
Oxford	73	9	00	0	31	0	25	11	41	10
Bucks	68	0	00	0	32	4	28	1	45	3
Brecon	91	2	54	4	47	2	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	84	5	00	0	46	5	22	6	00	0
Radnor	86	2	00	0	38	0	22	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74	3	44	2	35	10	25	0	42	7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Eſſex	70	8	32	0	32	2	31	6	39	4
Kent	67	6	35	0	30	0	35	3	39	3
Suſſex	69	10	00	0	30	6	35	10	00	0
Suffolk	65	6	40	0	29	6	25	3	29	7
Cambrid.	61	5	39	6	29	4	19	6	28	9
Norfolk	61	9	38	9	26	9	22	7	29	9
Lincoln	64	5	40	8	30	5	19	9	37	6
York	61	4	44	3	30	8	21	8	38	10
Durham	63	5	00	0	37	7	24	8	00	0
Northum.	59	11	41	4	31	2	24	3	00	0
Cumberl.	7	0	54	0	37	8	24	1	00	0
Weſtmor.	74	8	60	0	39	4	26	8	00	0
Lancaſter	70	7	00	0	43	4	27	1	50	8
Cheſter	72	6	00	0	46	8	23	7	34	0
Flint	65	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	80	4	00	0	48	4	20	9	54	3
Angleſea	70	0	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	79	8	00	0	38	0	20	6	00	0
Mericnet.	85	10	00	0	46	8	28	10	56	0
Cardigan	81	8	00	0	35	5	17	6	00	0
Pembroke	64	1	00	0	32	11	20	5	00	0
Carmarth.	96	4	00	0	33	0	16	6	00	0
Glamorg.	82	4	00	0	39	7	20	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	83	4	00	0	37	10	29	2	47	3
Somerſet	80	10	00	0	40	6	24	2	40	8
Monmo.	93	2	00	0	41	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	82	9	00	0	36	10	25	9	00	0
Cornwall	80	0	00	0	55	7	22	10	00	0
Dorſet	72	8	00	0	31	5	29	6	00	0
Hants	71	8	00	0	30	5	29	7	09	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	76	7	42	10	32	4	26	11	35	1
2	64	5	39	9	29	6	23	8	29	3
3	61	9	38	9	26	9	22	7	29	9
4	62	8	40	9	30	6	20	5	37	1
5	61	8	41	4	32	6	24	5	42	7
6	72	10	56	0	38	1	24	10	42	7

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
7	71	2	44	2	44	0	26	7	52	3
8	70	5	44	2	43	8	21	4	55	1
9	76	2	44	2	34	11	18	4	42	7
10	63	9	44	2	39	7	27	2	43	7
11	81	5	44	2	34	10	21	3	42	7
12	71	11	44	2	30	10	29	6	42	7

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1806.

LETTER XXVIII. ON PRISONS.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, January* 18.

See him point out the path he left in view,
And bid his friends the noble race purſue;
Diſplay the fair example to their eyes,
And bid them live like him—like him to riſe. SAM. BOYSE's Poems.

IN comtemplating any uſeful and important object brought about and ſupported by the exertion of any individual, the mind diſpoſed to reflect upon the mutability of life, is wont to feel a melancholy foreboding of the future; leſt with the termination of that illuſtrious life, the object itſelf may be loſt, for want of that zeal which firſt brought it into exiſtence. So have I felt in recalling to mind the labours of the deceaſed HOWARD; whilſt trembling for the conſtitutional delicacy of his ſurviving coadjutor NEILD. If, however, we cannot indulge the hope of ſeeing equal ardour deſcend to thoſe who may purſue their ſteps; or that the ſpirit of Elias ſhall reſt in a double portion * on Eliſhah; yet it affords a grateful earneſt of the extenſion of that philanthropy, which not only commiſerates, but ſeeks to relieve human infelicity in its moſt forlorn ſtate, to have to record the efforts of congenial minds, to improve priſons and workhouſes, and the devotion of individuals to pervade the abodes of miſery, robed with pious dependance in braving peſtilential vapours, and attired with beneficence in pleading the cauſe of ſuffering humanity:

"As ſhines the moon amidſt her ſtarry train,
As breathes the roſe amongſt the flow'ry ſcene;
As the mild dove her ſilver plumes diſplays,
So ſheds *their* MERCY its diſtinguiſh'd rays. BOYSE's Poems; *Deity*

Such are the proſpects which illumine the dark clouds of ignorance and neglect; and a bright and ſteady light is diſpelling the gloomy horizon of miſrule, as are evinced by many encouraging communications; among which the following have been recently ſubmitted to my peruſal; and I hope that their inſertion here without permiſſion may be forgiven; in conſequence of the uſeful examples of improvement they afford, and of the ſpirit of active beneficence they inſpire, congenial with Gray's hymn to Adverſity,

Thy form benign, O Goddeſs, wear,
Thy milder influence impart,
Thy philoſophic train be there,
To *ſoften*, not to *wound* the heart.

Whilſt this ſpirit of philanthropy extends—whilſt "The milk of human kindneſs" of Sterne nurtures the heart and mollifies the paſſions, may the beautiful prediction of the poet Waller, in his contemplation of Divine love, Canto iv—

Laws would be uſeleſs which rude Nature awe, [the Law;
Love, changing Nature, would preven

To

* 2 Kings, c. i. v. 10. As was given to the firſtborn; though perhaps better rendered, *a repetition of the ſpirit; a duplicate.* Eliſhah was to ſucceed Elias, as chief of the remaining prophets. GEDDES.

Tigers and Lions into dens we thruſt,
But milder creatures with their *freedom*
truſt; [ſpouſe,
Devils are chain'd, and tremble; but the
No force but love, no bound but bounty,
knows. [ſous ſee)
Men (whom we now ſo fierce and danger-
Would guardian angels to each other be—
gradually be accompliſhed, is the
hope of J. C. LETTSOM.

Gedling houſe,
My dear Sir, *Dec.* 30, 1805.

I hope this letter will find you ſafe, and well returned home, after your benevolent purſuits. The ſeveral remarks made by you, when viſiting our county gaol, are to come under conſideration of the magiſtrates at the next quarter ſeſſions, the 13th of January; when, I hope, the dungeon will be aboliſhed, and the new cells begun upon in the arched place which you pointed out, ſo conveniently ſituated under the county hall; and for the ſake of health and cleanlineſs to continue the cold bath. The town has already felt the benefit of your advice when viſiting St. Mary's Workhouſe, in company with our friend Dr. Pennington; by eſtabliſhing the plan of general Vaccine Inoculation, under the direction of the phyſicians and ſurgeons. A conſiderable ſum has already been ſubſcribed in aid of a fund, and ſome hundreds of perſons have been inoculated. What a bleſſing to a place like Nottingham, where there are ſuch an abundance of poor!

Dear Sir,
Your true and ſincere friend,
WILLIAM ELLIOT ELLIOT.

Dear Sir, *Beaumaris, Jan.* 11, 1806.

In obedience to your requeſt, I made every poſſible enquiry reſpecting your ſeveral interrogations; and have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that poor Hughes † has already been ſubſcribed in aid of a fund, and ſome hundreds of perſons have been inoculated. What a bleſſing to a place like Nottingham, where there are ſuch an abundance of poor!

Dear Sir,
Your true and ſincere friend,
WILLIAM ELLIOT ELLIOT.

Dear Sir, *Beaumaris, Jan.* 11, 1806.

In obedience to your requeſt, I made every poſſible enquiry reſpecting your ſeveral interrogations; and have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that poor Hughes † has already been liberated ſince February 6th, 1805, by voluntary conſent of his creditors. He now reſides in Carnarvon, where he keeps a ſchool, and does, I believe, pretty well.

You will, Sir, be pleaſed to hear, that moſt of the improvements which you were pleaſed to point out, have been compleſely carried into effect. All the ground apartments for debtors and felons have been very ſubſtantially paved with flags, and alſo the entrance. The conveyance for the water is not yet accompliſhed; but we have reaſon to expect that the whole of the neceſſary alterations will ſhortly be ſo, as Mr. Williams of Treſſos, one of our Magiſtrates, has directed an eſtimate to be made.

Wiſhing you, Sir, moſt ſincerely all the compliments of the ſeaſon, and intreating the Sovereign of the univerſe to impart to you a long ſeries of uninterrupted health, to plead the cauſe of ſuch as are in captivity, faſt bound in miſery and iron, and to render in ſome meaſure more ſupportable to him the chains of the wretched, is, dear Sir, the unaffected prayer of your obliged and ſincere friend, RICHARD GRIFFITH.

SIR, *Piccadilly, Jan.* 6, 1806.

I am confident that you will excuſe the liberty a ſtranger takes in addreſſing you, when you conſider he is induced to do ſo, by his deſire of ſerving thoſe unhappy perſons in his country (the priſoners in gaols) to whom you have ſo generouſly and ſucceſsfully devoted your life.

I am an Iriſhman; my father the repreſentative of the county of Cavan; and wiſhing to make myſelf as uſeful to my country as my abilities will admit, I do not ſee how I can better apply myſelf, than in endeavouring to carry into effect, ſome of thoſe improvements which you, and your illuſtrious predeceſſor *Howard* have made on a ſubject which ſo much required them. The gaols in Ireland are in general, I believe, in a wretched ſtate. In our county, ſuch is the miſery and filth of the priſons, that few Magiſtrates have reſolution to examine them; and although ſtrongly impreſſed with the importance and urgency of the ſubject, each ſhrinks from the painful and troubleſome taſk of inveſtigation and improvement.

Young and uninformed as I am on this ſubject, I hope to avail myſelf of the fruits of your abilities and experience, if you will be ſo kind as to allow me. It would be in vain for me to examine the admirable buildings which have lately been erected; ſuch as Bury St. Edmund's, &c. as they are too far above our wants and means, to admit of being reduced by ſo ſmall a ſcale as would apply to us; I muſt therefore requeſt to have your ideas, both

† This is the unfortunate perſon alluded to in Neild's letter from Beaumaris, Gent. Mag. for February 1804, p. 101, as follows: "He has been confined nearly 8 years, and he keeps a little ſchool. His caſe is complicated and diſtreſſing; for, without his creditors ſhould forgive his debt, he muſt remain here for life."

both of the plan and regulations moſt applicable to us; on which account I ſhall have pleaſure in calling on you whenever you ſhall be ſo kind as to appoint, and to favour me with a plan of building, &c. on a ſmall ſcale which you approve.

I am &c. ALEX. SAUNDERSON.

This reſpectable gentleman, in another part of his letter, encourages the hope, that Neild would extend his viſits to Ireland; and I well remember that in our correſpondence, the latter once intimated ſuch an intention in a letter from Beaumaris (Sept. 1803); but at that time meeting with Mr. Archdeacon Smyth, a reſident in Dublin, he diſſuaded him from carrying his deſign into execution, as the gaols were then chiefly filled with rebels, as well as from other inconveniences which the times then preſented.

After his interview with Mr. Saunderſon, he informs me, that he had ſhewed him his plans, his method of preventing ſcapes, &c.; and concludes, that "although he knows little of priſons, he perfectly underſtands me, and wiſhes much that I would viſit Ireland. I wiſh it as much as he does, but it would occupy at leaſt ſix months; and alas! the *hour* is *late*, and the night cometh when no man can work."

P.S. A prominent object of laying before the publick the preceding letters, was to excite a more general ſpirit of enquiry and exertion reſpecting Priſons. This has been in a conſiderable degree happily effected, as the preſent eſſay teſtifies; whilſt it affords a ſufficient reaſon for *diſcontinuing the frequency of theſe to the publick*. I ſhall hence be exonerated from the application of much labour and time—time which could not have been ſpared from profeſſional engagements, had it been requiſite that theſe Letters ſhould have been written in a room, or on a table. J. C. L.

BERWICK TOWN and COUNTY GAOL. *George Richardſon*, gaoler; ſalary, 40l. Fees, debtors *Freemen*, and felons, none; debtors not *Freemen*, 2s. 6d.; but if very poor it is commonly forgiven. Garniſh aboliſhed; chaplain none; ſurgeon none, but on application to the magiſtrates, when the ſurgeon for the pariſh attends, and is paid by the Treaſurer to the Corporation. Allowance to felons, at the diſcretion of the magiſtrates, not exceeding 6d. a day. At a guild held on the 18th January 1800, it was agreed (on account of the dearneſs of proviſions) that every priſoner, being a freeman, ſhould have 9d. *per* day, and every non-freeman 6d.

This gaol is part of the grand town-hall, which was finiſhed in 1754, and has a fine ſteeple, the only one in the town. The four damp cells on the ground floor under the Piazzas, where priſoners were formerly confined, are now uſed as ſhops, &c. for the country butchers, and priſoners not put into them, but over the hall, where there are two long rooms, or galleries, and eight other good-ſized rooms. No court; the debtors are permitted to walk upon the leads. No water; it is carried up by the beadle, and put into a ciſtern, each, for both debtors and felons every day. The felons' end of the gaol contains 5 rooms, 4 of which have fire-places; and the town allows coals, plank bedſteads, and ſtraw. The debtors' gaol is over the other end of the Townhall, and conſiſts of 3 rooms; two of which have fire-places, to which the town allows coals; and there is one bed furniſhed by the corporation. All are free wards. The ſewers in the felons' rooms are offenſive tubs; that for the debtors is an incloſed corner of the long room. The act for preſervation of health, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up. Seldom viſited, or white-waſhed. No employment furniſhed by the Corporation; but thoſe who are of handicraft trades work at their buſineſs; and women ſometimes get a little ſpinning, for which they are paid the ſame prices as the ſpinners in the town. The gaoler, who lives diſtant, and keeps a public houſe, told me he went to the gaol 3 times a day; at nine, one, and eight. Priſoners, April 7th, 1800, debtors, three; felons, &c. five. Nov. 9th, 1801, debtor, one, felons, &c. ſeven. 1802, Sept. 7th, debtors, three, and two run-away apprentices. There are four windows on each ſide of the gaol, near 4 feet ſquare, with a lifting ſaſh for the benefit of freſh air. A new poor houſe is now building in

an airy ſituation for 130 paupers, but the cielings are too low.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY GAOL at CARLISLE. *Joſeph Mullender*, gaoler, 40l.; and to a blackſmith for his attendance, 2l. 2s. *per annum*. Fees, debtors, 11s.; felons, 13s. 4d. For the conveyance of tranſports, one ſhilling per mile if leſs than 5, but if they exceed that number 9d. per mile. Garniſh, 1s. 6d. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Mark; duty, prayers and ſermon on Sunday; ſalary 20l. Surgeon, Mr. Hodgin, ſalary, 5l. 5s. for attendance: medicines paid for by bill. Allowance. Debtors, on applying to the Juſtices, obtain 1s. 3d. a week; felons 2s. a week.

The court ſpacious, 85 yards by 36; has a pump with fine water; it was formerly common to all priſoners, but now a part is appropriated to the felons, 15 yards by 8, and ſeparated by iron palliſades; through which they can converſe with the debtors, or any perſons who viſit there. The gaoler's houſe is at one end of the court, and the chapel (built, as appears by the date, in 1734) adjoins, and where the priſoners mix indiſcriminately to hear divine ſervice.

Maſter's ſide, debtors have five rooms in the keeper's houſe, for which they pay 2s. 6d. per week; two ſleep in a bed. Commons ſide, debtors have 4 *free wards*, 23 feet by 18, and a ſmall room; but they are in a very dirty and ruinous ſtate; with windows opening into the court; formerly they looked into the ſtreet. The ſexes are ſeparate at night, but together all day. The wards for felons are 2 rooms, down a ſtep or two; dark, damp, and dirty; one of them, 7 yards by 5, the day room, which ſerves likewiſe as a night room, had a window to the ſtreet; through which ſpirituous liquors and tools for miſchief might eaſily be conveyed, but it is now bricked up. The condemned room is only 11 feet by 9. There are 2 rooms over theſe, called the houſe of correction, where women are lodged; and ſtraw only is allowed to thoſe priſoners who cannot pay for a bed. Tranſports have not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d a week. No infirmary; no bath: Act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up. Number of priſoners, April 1ſt, 1800; debtors, 28; felons, &c. 5. January 30th 1802, debtors, 4; felons, &c. 3. September 20th 1802, debtors, 16; felons, &c. 7. This gaol is in a very ruinous and dilapidated ſtate, but there is an excellent ſituation near the caſtle, where I was informed a new gaol was propoſed to be built; the ſeſſions houſe might likewiſe adjoin, the preſent one being very old, and very inconvenient from its being in the middle of the town, and diſtant from the priſon.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL. Over the *Scotch gate*, is only one ruinous room about 20 feet ſquare, with a fire place, and a window 4 feet by 1½. No allowance. No court. No water. It was filled with lumber when I was there; no priſoner had been confined in it for 10 years. The priſoners from the city are kept in the County gaol by agreement between the Corporation and the keeper. No *town debtor* can now be impriſoned for leſs than 10l.; they ſeldom exceed 2 or 3 in a year, and thoſe only for a ſhort time.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL at COCKERMOUTH. *Joſeph Bowman* keeper, ſalary, 20l. Has a ſmall court yard, and 2 rooms on the ground floor, one of which is called the *ſtrong room*; perſons for ſmall offences are committed here for a ſhort time. No allowance.

WHITEHAVEN TOWN GAOL, is part of the workhouſe, and conſiſts of a dungeon where priſoners are confined for a night.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY GAOL at Appleby. *James Bewſher*, gaoler, ſalary, 20l. he is a blackſmith, and his workſhop is at the foot of the bridge, nearly oppoſite the gaol. Fees, felons, 6s. 8d.; debtors, 13s. 4d. out of which the under-ſheriff receives 6s. 8d. for his *liberate*.

For conveyance of tranſports to Whitehaven, 1s. per mile. Garniſh, 1s. Chaplain, Rev. James Metcalfe; ſalary, 15l.; duty, prayers and ſermon Sunday afternoon. Surgeon, Mr. Buſhby, ſalary, none; makes a bill. Allowance: debtors, none; felons, 4d. a day. Remarks: This gaol was built by the County. The earl of *Thanet* is hereditary ſheriff, and pays the gaoler his ſalary. The priſon itſelf is out of the reach of the floods, but the water overflows part of the court yard, which is 32 yards by 22; and there being no other court, all deſcriptions of priſoners aſſociate together in the day time. The lower part of the gaol conſiſts of 4 vaulted wards for felons, 14 feet 6 inches by 13 feet; a window in each, but no chimney; no cooking-

room,

room, the provisions are dressed in the open arch, under a flight of steps; which lead to 3 good rooms with chimneys, for debtors; the floors of the wards are flagged; and each prisoner is allowed straw and 2 blankets. Gaol delivery *once* a year; a pump in the court; the Act for preservation of health and clauses against spirituous liquors conspicuously hung up. The gaol clean. I copied the table of fees which are hung up, viz.

At the Midsummer General Quarter Session of the peace holden at Appleby, in and for the said county, on Friday the 24th day of July 1797; the following table of fees to be taken by the keeper of his majesty's gaol at Appleby aforesaid, were unanimously agreed to by the bench of justices then present, *viz.*

	s.	*d.*
For the discharge of a debtor -	13	4
For every person committed by warrant of a justice of the peace	6	8
For a copy of committment, when demanded - - - - -	1	0
For a certificate of committment, in order to obtain a writ of habeas corpus - - - - - - -	2	6
For signing a certificate, in order to obtain a supersedeas or a rule or order of court - - - -	2	9
For the discharge of a prisoner by proclamation at the Assizes, or general quarter sessions - -	13	4

There being no chapel, divine service is performed in the debtors day-room. No employment furnished by the County; but handicraft trades, such as tailors, shoe-makers, &c. sometimes get employment from the town.

Prisoners, Feb. 2. 1801: Debtors, 2: felons, none. Sept. 24, 1802: Debtors 4: felons, none.

County Bridewell, Appleby. Built, as appears by the date, 1639. Gaoler, *John Atkinson*, salary, 12l.; no fees; 2 cells 23 feet by 8, with vaulted roofs; straw on the floor: No light or air but what is admitted by an aperture of 12 inches by 4: subject to the floods. One large room up stairs, insecure. No allowance. No court yard. No water accessible to prisoners. Neither the act for preservation of health, nor clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Prison very dirty, but it appears little used. Prisoners, 24th September, 1802; 2 lunatics.

Kendall, Westmoreland. Gaoler, *Miles Hayton*, salary 30l.; and one fourth of the prisoners earnings. Felons fees and garnish abolished; debtors fees, 2s. 4d. on being liberated. Allowance none. Any debtor arrested by process issuing out of the borough court, is allowed 6d. a day, after three court days; a court is held every three weeks. Allowance to felons 4d. a day. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Briggs, salary 10l. Duty, Sunday afternoon. Surgeon from the dispensary when wanted. For the conveyance of transports 1s. per mile.

Remarks: This is the town gaol and bridewell, and judiciously situated on an eminence a little way out of the town. Debtors have a spacious airy court 28 yards by 12, with pump water, and six sizeable rooms, with sash windows, and fire-places to four, airy and clean: they open into a lobby near 5 feet wide; for the use of these rooms the debtor pays nothing if he finds his own bed; but if the keeper furnishes one, he is paid 8d. a week for a chaff-bed, and 1s. per week for a feather-bed; two lie together. Men felons court, (which opens into the debtors yard) is 10 yards by 7, with a day room and a fire-place in it, and on the ground floor are 4 sleeping cells with vaulted roofs about 10 feet by 9 each, lighted and ventilated by an aperture in the door, 12 inches square; iron grated. Straw on a wood bedstead, a blanket and a rug. Upstairs is one room, 8 feet square. Women felons have a separate court in front of the building, 12 yards by 10, 4 sleeping-rooms about 8 feet square, and 2 work-rooms, in one of which a woman was weaving, and in the other a woman spinning; one room with a single loom in it, at which a man was weaving. The looms are humanely sent from the workhouse, for the use of the prisoners during confinement; and each prisoner is allowed three fourths of his earnings for their maintenance, and the other fourth to the keeper. There was one woman in solitary confinement, whose employment and support depended wholly on her friends. There is a very neat chapel, which has 2 separate doors of entrance, with a folding screen in the middle, so that the women can neither see or be seen by the men. Every part of this gaol is well supplied with water. The act for preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, conspicuously hung up. The gaol very clean. Prisoners, 3rd November 1801, debtors, 2; felons, &c. 7 + lunatics,

S.

3. 1802, Sept. 25th, debtors, 3; felons, &c. 4 men, 3 women; lunatic 1.

Kendall,
My dear friend, *Sept.* 27, 1802.

I have just been visiting the workhouse at this place, (Kendall) and am much pleased with the industry, œconomy, and cleanliness of it, but the cielings are too low, and the kitchen improperly placed. Doctor Haygarth's rules to prevent infectious fevers are stuck up in various parts of the house, and by the attention of the managers, health is preserved, and labour productive; for none are suffered to be idle who are capable of working. Paupers in the house 99, of these there are children under 5 years of age 22; old and unable to work 12; sick 5; at work 60.

P.S. The children of the workhouse in Kendall have not their best interests compromised for immediate gain; they are not considered as mere machines, and care is taken to cultivate and improve their minds; an easy opportunity is afforded by means of the READING SCHOOL, of giving to the children of the poor a decent education, without taking them from productive labour. The *book* is considered as a relaxation from *work*, and *both* succeed better; this is most particularly exemplified here; the children not only enjoy the privilege of mixing with other children, and of being raised from a state of extreme degradation, but at the same time *earn* more than when they were confined within the precincts of the house. From the account which I have seen, it appears, that *forty-five children* have so conducted themselves, as to have received premiums this year (1802) amounting to 14l. 5s. 2d., and to contemplate their decent appearance, and manner of behaviour, must be truly gratifying to every philanthrophist *.

The connexion between gross ignorance, profligacy of character, and abject poverty, is easily traced; for a very large majority of those, who have come under my observation as a magistrate, for felony, or misdemeanours, or vagrants, or to filiate bastards, or even to be examined respecting their settlements, are unable to write their own names.

Yours, truly, JAMES NEILD.

* What an excellent example does not this present to the guardians of the workhouses of Bury St. Edmund's and Norwich! And the reflections of Neild in his account of Kendall, drawn from long and deep experience, demand the serious regard of every guardian of the poor, and of every magistrate in the United Empire. J. C. L.

ANECDOTE OF MARGARET COUNTESS OF LUCAN.

(From the Works of the Earl of ORFORD, *vol. II. p. 425.)*

THIS Lady arrived in five months, by copying in water-colours the enamels and miniatures in this collection, at great perfection; and in that short time copied forty pieces, imitating most exactly the manners of the several masters. Lord Orford wrote the following lines:

"Without a rival long on Painting's throne
Urbino's modest Artist sat alone:
At last a British Fair's unerring eyes
In five short moons contest the glorious prize.
Raphael, by genius, nurs'd by labour, fit."
gain'd it;
Bingham but saw perfection, and attain'd

Mr. URBAN, 4, *Blackheath-hill*, *Feb.* 21.

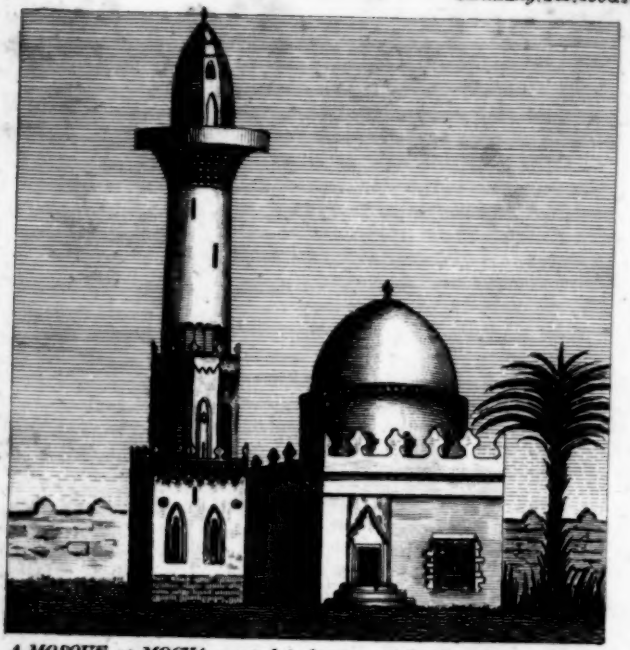
PERCEIVING, in your vol. LXXV. p. 1181, a circumstance concerning a Mrs. Payne, of Abbot's Langley, having been presented with a new-invented tube through which, though labouring under a considerable deafness, she at the age of 90 could hear a person whisper; the connexions of Mrs. Payne, or the gentleman who is mentioned as having invented this tube, will confer a favour on myself, and, I am satisfied, on a number of others labouring under the same deprivation of hearing, by either communicating farther particulars concerning this instrument, or giving a reference how the same may be obtained.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

IN vol. LXXV. p. 1205, col. 1, the two first atchievements are for Sir G. G. Howe and his lady; the last, which is there said to be for Sir G. G. Howe and his lady, were for Sir James Howe, the last baronet. I. K. M.

ORI-



A MOSQUE at MOCHA, erected in honour of the Founder of the City.

Two MAUSOLEUMS at the North End of JEDDA, called ADAM & EVE'S Tombs.

ORIGINAL JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *into the* RED SEA, *in the* SWIFT *Sloop of War*, 1795. *(See Plate II.)*

(Continued from page 11.)

SOME days before our departure, and in the abſence of the Captain, the ſhip was endangered by a violent hurricane, which raged with ſuch fury as to force moſt of the ſhips from their anchorage. About 8 o'clock in the evening we perceived the Generous Friends to have parted from her anchors: no ſooner did ſhe drive at the mercy of the ſtorm, than we ſaw her evidently moving towards us; mean time the violence of the wind increaſed, and it grew ſo dark that we could only diſcern a huge body for ſome moments approaching with great velocity, at others concealed by the intervening waves. At length ſhe reached us, and with a tremendous craſh tore away the bowſprit and part of the ſhip's head; the cable was then cut with difficulty, while in veering it ruſhed through the hawſe, and the two ſhips fell ſide by ſide; we being to leeward, the other was repeatedly daſhed againſt us by the fury of the waves, and the concuſſions were ſo violent, that nothing but the projection of the guns which defended the ſhip's ſide ſaved us from deſtruction, and theſe we apprehended would ſoon give way. In this perilous ſituation it was thought adviſeable, notwithſtanding an alarming deficiency of ballaſt, to make ſail; but authority was at an end, the loſs of the maſts was momentarily expected; and though the order reſounded from a hundred tongues, nobody ventured to obey it. At length a ſailor who was in confinement for riotous behaviour, and amidſt all this diſmay enjoying with compoſure his quid of tobacco, ſuddenly intreated to be releaſed, which was no ſooner granted than he intrepidly mounted aloft, and having with difficulty cut the gaſkets, we were enabled to ſet part of the foreſail. This and our other exertions were finally ſucceſsful; for ſoon the other ſhip in a violent ſurge tore away our quarter gallery, and we ſeparated: the wind afterwards ſubſided, and we ſaw with emotion how narrowly we eſcaped the edge of a dangerous ſhoal. At midnight the Captain returned; he had been prevented from rejoining us by the ſuddenneſs of the ſtorm, which forced him to take refuge in the Succeſs galley, where he remained in perfect ſecurity, long diſcerning us through a night-glaſs in an agony of ſuſpence. With the remaining anchor we ſecured the ſhip for the night; an extraordinary allowance of grog was then adminiſtered, and, like two armies weary with contention, the wind became calm, and the ſailors retired to reſt.

Early next morning all hands were ſummoned to clear the wreck; we rigged a temporary bowſprit to ſecure the maſts which depend on it for ſupport, and uſed every other exertion to repair the damages we had received; our boats were employed in ſweeping the bottom of the ſea with a ſtrong rope called a hawſer, in order to recover the anchors; and in this we fortunately ſucceeded. The ſame day the boatſwain and ſeveral men were, by the violence of the ſwell, waſhed from a ſtage where they were at work under the bowſprit, and ſwept into the ſea; but the next wave returned them all into the ſhip: in this adventure the boatſwain broke his arm, which was the ſecond fracture he received during the voyage; and now the loſs of his aſſiſtance was doubly regretted.

As ſoon as we were in condition to depart we ſet ſail for Jedda; the firſt object that attracted our notice was an expiring volcano called Gibel-tar, not many leagues from Mocha; from the ſummit iſſued a little light ſmoke, which diſcovered itſelf only at night; near this we attempted to ſound, but found no bottom, at the depth of many hundred fathoms.

The freſh water at Mocha had ſo brackiſh a taſte, that in hopes of a favourable paſſage we ſailed with a very ſcanty ſupply; but now, as if Boreas in the late ſtorm had exhauſted all his energy upon us, we were tormented with perpetual calms, and it became neceſſary to limit the daily allowance for a few days to a pint *per* man; a quantity ſo inſufficient in this burning climate, that ſome bartered rum for an equal meaſure of water; others endeavoured to ſteal it in the night, in ſpite of padlocks and centinels; and ſeveral moiſtened their parched mouths by chewing lead to excite the ſaliva; indeed, juſt before we arrived at Jedda we were in ſerious diſtreſs, having dipped into the laſt water caſk. The paſſage occupied above three weeks.

The entrance into Jedda is difficult, and in rough weather dangerous, on account

account of the multitude of ſand-banks and rocks of coral which incloſe the harbour as it were in a triple fence. The moſt ſecure mode of entrance, and that which we adopted, was by means of a look-out, ſtationed at the fore top-maſt head, to give timely notice of the approach of danger, and of the courſe which muſt be taken to avoid it; as the ſight from that elevation penetrates ſufficiently into the ſea to diſcover every obſtacle which might oppoſe the ſhip's paſſage. Theſe branching cluſters of coral, which may be called the foreſts of the deep, ſo ſhelter the harbour from every wind and ſea, that ſhips may reſt at all times in perfect ſecurity about a mile and a half from the town, near which the ſand-banks are numerouſly ſcattered, forming a variety of little channels, and through them the boats paſs to the ſhore. When we arrived, the Captain landed to wait on the Vizier, who reſides here in authority under the Xerif of Mecca, the ſucceſſor of thoſe potent Caliphs, of whoſe atchievements we read in the Arabian Nights.

This place has the ſame general aſpect as Mocha, only that the ſandy mountains are ſkirted by a range of dark rocks, which render the whiteneſs of the town more conſpicuous. The neighbouring country is a thirſty deſart, in the midſt of which ſtands Mecca, the celebrated reſidence of Mahomet, little more than 20 miles diſtant; but our unhallowed eyes were not permitted to behold it. It is the reſort of pilgrims from all parts of the world; we ſaw many ſhips arrive abſolutely laden with them from Egypt and Abyſſinia.

The ſmaller kind with one maſt are called Dows; they have a latteen ſail of coarſe matting, attached to a yard formed of two poles, roughly united in the centre, round which the ſail is occaſionally furled; the deck is ſheltered by an awning, and the ſtern terminates in what is called a gooſe-neck: when they are loaded they ſail remarkably near the wind; when light they ſcarcely draw three feet of water. The largeſt veſſels have three maſts, the top-maſts contrary to the uſual mode are *abaft* the lower maſts; and the latter have ſmall circular tops; under the bowſprit hangs an ornament which the ſailors called Jacob's ladder, and on the forecaſtle reſides the Maſter or Captain, under a thick awning. Their manner of ſteering is very remarkable, being performed by tackles attached to the tiller, which projects from the *back* of the rudder: to aid this a ſtrong beam traverſes the ſhip abaft the mizen maſt, whoſe two ends extending beyond the ſhip's ſide, ſupport the centers of two levers which are placed in an upright poſition; the lower arms of theſe communicate by ropes with the tiller, their upper arms are attached to tackles which lead into the ſhip for the purpoſe of ſteering. One of theſe veſſels ſometimes conveys four or five hundred pilgrims, each of whom is allotted a narrow ſpace on the open deck, for himſelf, his jar of water, and his ſcanty ſtore of food; here he lives or rather vegetates during the voyage, for it is impoſſible to move but on the moſt urgent occaſions, ſo that the fatigue of pilgrimage ſeems here to be the fatigue of ſitting ſtill. When the veſſel anchors, ſeveral of the moſt indigent of theſe devotees, impatient to arrive at the *ſanctum ſanctorum*, fling themſelves into the ſea, and ſwim aſhore, taking breath at intervals upon the ſand-banks. When we had been here about two months, the heat of the weather was for ſome days intolerable, much exceeding any thing we ever experienced in the Eaſt. One morning I was informed that the thermometer ſtood at 120 degees, and the cloſeneſs of the air produced an univerſal relaxation: it was now underſtood that a ſcorching wind which penetrates to the Red Sea, from the Arabian Deſart, was ſhortly to be expected; this wind (called in Arabic *Samiel*) becomes heated in its paſſage over an endleſs waſte of burning ſands, whoſe finer particles are hurried into the air, and driven in miſts before it: hence it reſembles at a diſtance an immenſe cloud of duſt, at the approach of which the terrified Arabs fall on their faces to avoid ſuffocation.

Every precaution was ſpeedily adopted to ſecure us from the effects of this peſtilence; which, according to the Mahometan creed, is one of the torments of Hell: the ports and ſtern windows were carefully cloſed, awnings were ſpread over all the decks with canvaſs curtains hung from their ſides, and the decks were well ſprinkled with vinegar. Soon after noon the wind increaſed in warmth and in force; a few hours after it blew with all its violence, but in the evening it gradually abated;

we

we afterwards experienced this for ſome days in a much ſlighter degree; the hands and faces of ſome who were accidentally expoſed were ſcorched and reiſed into bliſters; they had alſo great difficulty in breathing, but this in ſome meaſure was univerſal. In a few days the Captain fell a victim to the unwholeſome ſtate of the atmoſphere, aided perhaps in ſome degree by his own intemperance; the ſecond Lieutenant was on the point of death, and much ſickneſs prevailed in the ſhip; the Captain languiſhed but three days, overcome with continual reſtleſsneſs and extreme dejection of ſpirits; perhaps if we had immediately put to ſea he might have been ſaved, but he had not reſolution to direct any ſuch meaſure till the laſt evening of his life, when it was determined to remove the ſhip into a more open part of the harbour for the benefit of the ſea breezes; this late precaution took place at ſunriſe on the enſuing morning, and when the Maſter entered the cabin to receive his farther commands, he found him dead.

He was buried next day on the ſea ſhore, with a reluctant permiſſion from the Governor, receiving the honours uſual on ſuch mournful occaſions, amidſt a crowd of Arabians, who grudged his remains the ſcanty ſpace preparing on the ſands; the marines, however, kept them in awe, having been drawn up to pay the deceaſed a laſt tribute of reſpect by firing over his grave.

In conſequence of this event the Firſt Lieutenant acted as Captain, and a Midſhipman was promoted in the room of the Second Lieutenant, who became firſt.

Cautions against Premature Interment. (*See p.* 33.)

By Dr. A. Fothergill.

Latet ſcintillula forſan.

Oct. 4, 1805.

HAVING already pointed out the moſt approved means hitherto diſcovered of counteracting contagion in infected houſes, ſhips, or priſons; of guarding againſt the inroads of this inſidious poiſon, or of expelling it on its firſt entrance into the human ſyſtem; it will doubtleſs be aſked, how is a perſon to judge of his being infected? We need only to remark, that this may be generally known during the prevalence of an epidemic or endemic malignant fever by a ſudden fit of chillneſs, accompanied with nauſea, languor, loſs of ſtrength, head-ache, or flying pains, &c. when not a moment ſhould be loſt in arreſting its progreſs by the method propoſed; otherwiſe the fever once formed, will be apt to baffle ordinary means, and ſoon run its rapid courſe.

Before we diſmiſs the ſubject, it may not be improper to offer a few ſeaſonable admonitions againſt thoſe haſty burials, which in ſome countries cuſtom has long ſanctioned, though in oppoſition to reaſon, propriety, and decency.

That in fatal caſes of malignant fevers during the intenſe heat of tropical climates, putreſcency advances more ſpeedily, cannot be denied; and that under ſuch circumſtances, the time of funeral ought not to be unneceſſarily protracted, we readily admit: but what are we to ſay when in the more Northern climates, and in temperate or even cool weather, we find the ſame raſh practice equally prevails, not only among aged worn-out conſtitutions, but in young perſons in the bloom of health and vigour, who, on being ſtruck down by an illneſs of only a few days, or even hours, as by a ſtroke of lightning, are nevertheleſs conſigned indiſcriminately to the ſame ſummary ſentence, becauſe Cuſtom has ordained it? No ſooner has breathing apparently ceaſed, and the viſage aſſumed a ghaſtly or death-like aſpect, than the patient, after his eyes are cloſed, is hurried into a coffin prepared for him often a day or two before, and the body, ſcarcely yet cold, is precipitated into the grave! So extremely fallacious are the ſigns of death, that too often, alas! has the ſemblance been miſtaken for reality; eſpecially after ſudden accidents, violent ſeizures, or ſhort illneſs. Many of theſe, however, by prompt means and judicious treatment, have been happily reſtored, of which the Reports of the Royal Humane Society of London afford the moſt ample teſtimony.

That certain unfortunate beings, for want of ſuch attention, have been, it is no leſs certain, prematurely interred, of which ſome very affecting inſtances might be produced; but we forbear to revive the ſad remembrance, which now could only ſerve to harrow up afreſh the ſympathetic feelings of our readers. To prevent in future a repe-

tition

tition of ſuch horrible events, at the very idea of which our nature revolts and humanity ſhudders, is the fervent wiſh of the writer.

When youth and beauty in the prime of life are ſuddenly ſtunned as it were, by the ſeizure of a malignant fever, the powers of the ſyſtem are ſometimes oppreſſed, vitality overwhelmed, and the pulſe rendered imperceptible, while a death-like aſpect overſpreads the countenance. Can theſe without farther enquiry, even in the hotteſt climate, juſtify the common uſage of immediately precipitating the funeral proceſs? May not a ſmall ſpark of latent life yet remain? Who is competent to determine this nice point, except an experienced phyſician of real diſcernment; for even the faculty have ſometimes miſtaken the caſe. But the phyſician happens to be abſent, being ſeldom deſirous of witneſſing the laſt ſcene, and the relations are fled to ſeek their own ſafety—who then is left to decide between life and death? Why none, except an illiterate nurſe and a negro ſlave, alike callous and unfeeling, and both perhaps in a ſtate of inebriation! Both agree, however, that the patient is ſufficiently dead, and accordingly prepare to haſten the burial. Both are miſtaken, but the miſtake—is irreparable!

In caſes of apparent death, where no gradation of diſeaſe has preceded, as oftentimes happens from drowning, noxious air, grief, terror, or other violent emotions of the mind, it would be ſtill more unpardonable to urge a haſty funeral. Such caſes demand, indeed, more than ordinary circumſpection, as the patient will ſometimes lie an incredible length of time without diſcovering any perceptible ſign of life, and yet after all, to the aſtoniſhment of the attendants, recover as from a deep ſleep. Nor has this circumſtance eſcaped the all-piercing eye of that keen obſerver of Nature, the illuſtrious Shakſpeare,

"Death may uſurp on Nature many hours,
And yet the powers of life kindle again
The o'er-preſt ſpirits *."

The narrow eſcape which ſuch perſons have experienced, ought to impreſs the publick with redoubled caution againſt premature interment. The ſpeedieſt means of reſtoring them have been fully conſidered in the above eſſay on the ſuſpenſion of vital action; ſhould theſe fail, notwithſtanding a fair and patient trial, the matter may ſtill be brought to the teſt by electricity, or what appears ſtill preferable, the galvanic influence; for when the contraction of the muſcles excited by this new and powerful ſtimulus can no longer be renewed, abſolute death may be ſafely pronounced.

When neither an electrical nor galvanic apparatus is at hand, there is ſtill one and perhaps only one certain criterion of departed life, and which, by allowing a very moderate ſpace of time, will put the matter beyond all doubt; for after ſuitable means have

* Dr. Buchan in his laſt publication, "Advice to Mothers," relates the remarkable caſe of Miſs Wilſon, "who laid in a ſtate of apparent death 11 days, the muſcles remaining rigid, and the body ſeemingly lifeleſs; ſhe would then have been buried, had I not poſitively forbidden her mother, whatever might happen, to have her interred till I ſhould give my aſſent. At the time of this laſt attack I was upon a journey to a diſtant part of the country.

"On my return I was told that my patient was dead, but that her burial had been delayed till I ſhould ſee her. When I called, I found her to all appearance what the people had deſcribed her—a lifeleſs corpſe. On examination of the body, however, I thought I perceived ſome degree of warmth about the region of the heart; this confirmed me in my previous deſign to make every attempt to reſtore animation. It was a conſiderable time before any ſigns of life appeared; at length the girl became convulſed, ſet up her old cry, and threw her arms about as uſual. Her health gradually returned."

Dr. Buchan farther urges: "Unequivocal proofs of death ſhould always be waited for, and every poſſible means of reſuſcitation perſevered in, when we conſider how long appearances may be deceitful, and how unexpectedly the latent ſparks of life may be rekindled." The author alſo mentions: "A lady in Holland was reſtored to her friends, after ſhe had been for nine days in an apparent ſtate of death. The day before her propoſed interment, the phyſician called to ſee the family, and to take his final leave of his patient; but perceiving warmth about the breaſt, he renewed his efforts, and had the happineſs to ſucceed in her perfect reſtoration to life and health." (See Dr. Hawes's Report of the Royal Humane Society of London, 1805.)

per-

been tried in vain, the incipient ſtage of putrefaction (the certain teſt of the entire abolition of life) will ſoon ſupervene. This may be known by a peculiar clammineſs of the ſkin, and cadaverous aſpect of the whole ſurface, and particularly by a certain faintiſh acid odour from the carbonic and azotic gaſes, evolved in the firſt ſtage of putreſcency, and which mark with preciſion the point of time proper for interment. The ſubſequent ſtages of putrefaction emit a volatile alkaline odour from a different combination of gaſes; this odour, being far more offenſive, is erroneouſly conſidered as the principle of contagion; which, however, is of a much more ſubtle nature, and is generally conveyed into the ſyſtem without betraying itſelf by any perceptible odour. The eminent Dr. Lind found to his ſurprize, that the bodies of thoſe who died of the Yellow Fever were even leſs prone to putrefaction than thoſe from ſudden accidents; and the ſame has ſince been confirmed from obſervation in anatomical theatres.

The morbid exhalations from the ſick under malignant fevers, while living, are in reality then more dangerous than thoſe which emanate from the dead; and the family and attendants daily run a greater riſque of receiving the contagion before than after the patient's deceaſe. Hence, perhaps, may be explained, why thoſe who are employed in laying out the dead bodies are ſo rarely attacked; why ſurgeons who frequently inſpect the internal *viſcera* in a highly morbid ſtate, and why grave-diggers, who daily open infected graves, ſo generally excite our ſurprize in eſcaping the diſeaſe.

In ſhort, there ſeems reaſon to believe, that in every ſtage and circumſtance of malignant fevers, the danger of contagion might be greatly diminiſhed, if not wholly prevented, by due attention to complete ventilation, in addition to the rules and precautions which we have endeavoured to eſtabliſh: that fewer unhappy ſufferers would then be left to periſh or pine in miſery, by being abandoned by their neareſt relatives; finally, that terror and anxiety, the great inlets of the diſeaſe, and which ſo powerfully prediſpoſe the body to receive the contagion, would proportionally ſubſide; then would parents no longer be forcibly torn from their children, nor children from their parents, but ſuffered to diſcharge on fidelity the laſt ſacred office towards thoſe to whom they are connected by the ſtrongeſt ties of love, duty, or affection.

THE PROJECTOR. No LIV.

"Is France at laſt the ſtandard of your ſkill?— [raiſe,
Say; does her language your ambition
Her barren, trivial, unharmonious phraſe,
Which fetters eloquence to ſcanty bounds,
And maims the cadence of poetic ſounds?"

AKENSIDE.

ALTHOUGH it is acknowledged by all who have ſtudied the antiquities of the Engliſh language, that it is a compound of many other languages; yet, as the labours of thoſe antiquaries in tracing words to their native country have not been very eaſy, we may conclude that our anceſtors were ſomewhat ſhy in adopting words of foreign growth. We find that, in moſt caſes, they had either the modeſty or the roguery to conceal the theft, by ſubjecting them to the proceſs of an Engliſh poliſh and rounding, before they would admit them into common uſe. Hence it is, that, although our Dictionaries prove that the Engliſh have a great many words derived from other languages, they have comparatively very few which ſtill retain their foreign appearance, or which have not been mulcted either in their ſpelling or pronounciation, as a ſpecies of alien duty neceſſary to be paid before their admiſſion to the privileges of natives.

It cannot, however, be denied that, when thus naturalized, foreign words have contributed to ſtrengthen and enrich our language in no common degree, and that without leſſening its dignity, or impoveriſhing the nation from whence we derived them. Indeed, I muſt do them the juſtice to ſay that they have ſeldom thought it worth their while to conteſt the matter, or reclaim their fugitives; and in this forbearance they have ſhewn no little wiſdom. Beſides that nations have now ſomething more important to quarrel about than words, the pedigree of the latter is ſo uncertain, the deeds of conveyance ſo illegible, and the original claims ſo confuſed, that it would perhaps not be very politic in any one nation to ſet up lofty pretences to originality and independence, in defiance of the reſt. The farther we go back in tracing the hiſtory of any language,

or indeed of any object whatever, the more we have reason to conclude with the wise man, that "there is nothing new under the sun."

But, notwithstanding all these advantages of importation and naturalization, some persons have, of late years, imagined that the English language was falling into decay, that it could no longer stand alone, and that it became necessary to replenish by fresh importations from the Continent, and principally from France; and so urgent did this necessity appear, that it was resolved to lose no time in waiting for the laws of prescription, and the requisite forms of naturalization, but immediately to circulate the article in its pure and unmanufactured state. And this has been accomplished with so much eagerness and rapidity, that a great deal of our conversation, especially of that part which is called polite, might be published, if it were worth publishing at all, under the school-book title of "Dialogues in French and English."

Upon what ground an opinion so discreditable to the copiousness and energy of our language was taken up, I know not that I shall be able to explain, and I am afraid very few of those who have adopted it are very anxious to inquire. Whether they supposed that the poverty, or pretended poverty, of our language arose from the prodigious waste occasioned by an increase of writers and talkers, which certainly may admit of some consideration, since we know that words may not only be wasted, but even worn out; or whether the age was becoming sterile in subjects which required the assistance of new words to make them mean any thing, or which, for the sake of decency, had better be expressed in any language than our own; or whether there had occurred, in polite life, certain topics, events, and accidents, which would not bear the intelligibility of plain English, but might appear very graceful and becoming in any foreign language: or, lastly, whether they who have cultivated any Continental language are obliged to produce specimens in publick. All these are conjectures, on the validity of which much learned discussion might no doubt be instituted, but which I shall for the present leave to the consideration of my intelligent readers.

In whatever way the matter may be explained, it is certain that of late our importations have been so frequent as to alarm every man who is Englishman enough to love his native tongue, who supposes it adequate to all the necessary purposes of expression and persuasion, and who would wish to hand down to posterity the sentiments of his forefathers in the same words in which he received them, and to converse with his friends without the aid of translation.

But it may perhaps be urged that, although an attachment to our native country, and to its language, be a very natural and a very strong principle, it becomes a vulgar prejudice when it interferes with the influence of Fashion, a consideration which we know to be paramount to all others. But, alas! even Fashion has of late been ranked among the poverties of our language, as a thing worn out and effaced, and its place has consequently been supplied by *Etiquette*. The power of this personage now extends over all those departments formerly under the control of Fashion, except perhaps a few articles of dress, which are still allowed to be fashionable, although the times and seasons of wearing them are regulated entirely by *Etiquette*. The whole train of conversation is also put under the same authority, and whatever is proper or improper to be said to certain persons, and at certain times, whatever is proper or improper to be done at certain hours, or on certain days, must all be referred to *Etiquette*, which has likewise been the principal means of introducing the long train of foreigners of whom I am to take some notice, and concerning whom I would, in all due humility, institute a serious inquiry into the right and title by which they have obtained a settlement in our colloquial dominions.

Although I feel no disposition to introduce political discussions into this paper, because, my readers must have observed, I do not happen to belong to that family of PROJECTORS who endeavour to execute the offices entrusted to his Majesty's ministers; yet from some small reading, and from some little attention to public affairs, I think I may venture to affirm that the Nation has not been more prosperous since laws and regulations were on the *tapis*, than formerly when they were only on the carpet, or under consideration. And with regard to the disputes between

between Nations in former days, I find that our treaties of peace were as solid and durable when the belligerent powers chose to explain their mutual differences, as they have been since they came to an *eclaircissement*, and it is certain that some proposals for peace have been as successful as any of the *projets* and *contre-projets* of later times. War is undoubtedly a great evil, and never to be entered into but from the pressure of imminent danger; yet I question whether we are more impressed with the importance of this fact, by being told that war, in all possible cases, should be only the *dernier resort*.

As to political men, indeed, they may have some reasons for blaming the poverty of our language; for in cases (and such may occur) where very little is done, it is necessary that a great deal should be said. During a war, likewise, it may be thought very fair to quarter upon the enemy. There are moreover certain supposable reasons, into the merits and meaning of which I shall not enter, why one man should draw up his bill of services on a *charte blanche*, and why another should practise the mode of extricating himself from an *embarras* in a language foreign to plain understandings. I will also allow this class of men, in common with traders of a lesser description, the merit of giving up, on certain occasions, all thoughts of personal emolument, and contenting themselves with a simple *douceur*.

In two former papers (No. IX. and No. XXXV.) I took occasion to state, at considerable length, the necessity of making our furniture and our provisions to speak French. I was not then, however, nor am I yet, able to say why transactions which are no longer possible in a closet, should be carried on in a *boudoir*, nor why a wearied man may not take rest in a chair, as well as in a *cabriole*, a *fauteuil*, or a *bergere*. Still less can I conceive the advantages we derive from dining in the French language, nor what improvement any dish can receive from being translated before it is carved. I shall not, however, recapitulate any part of the papers in question, to which my readers may have recourse if they please: and I merely touch upon the subject in this place for the sake of connexion, or, as the importers of words say, *en passant*.

Our public amusements seem to have borrowed very profusely from the French; but whether this proceeds from their being conscious of poverty of language or sentiment, I must leave managers, authors, and actors, and show-men in general, to determine. It appears, however, by the accounts in the newspapers (which, by the way, were formerly criticisms, and are now *critiques*), that such amusements are not to be examined very nicely, that the *spectacle* is to be praised, if it adapts itself more to the eye and ear than to the understanding, if the *tout-ensemble* be grand, and if the whole goes off with *eclat*. Delicacy and propriety of language are not considered as requisites of great importance, but a little *badinage* and *equivoque* may be substituted with considerable effect. Still those who are not of opinion that our language is insolvent, no longer able to pay any demands upon it, and on the eve of a bankruptcy, will perhaps be ready to express their surprise that an actor cannot appear for the first time on the stage without making his *debut*, and will be induced to inquire why a girl who is the common property of every rake should be said to possess the most captivating *naiveté*?

In affairs of gallantry, it is not perhaps so wonderful that terms should be introduced to disguise sentiments. According to the general method of conducting matters of this kind, it is absolutely necessary that one of the parties should be deceived, and there are few more certain modes of deception than the employment of words which have either no meaning at all, or may be made to assume a meaning for a limited time. But the use of French words in gallantry appears to suggest a general excuse for the use of them in other cases. I offer this as a conjecture merely, although I hope it will be thought capable of some degree of proof. Our language, while it is justly praised for its strength and energy, may yet possess too much of both for particular purposes and particular occasions. It was, perhaps, better suited to our robust forefathers, than to the present delicate race, and it requires to be softened and thinned for the same reason that we have found it necessary to exchange the iron armour of our ancestors for broadcloth and flannel. In our language, it is notorious that there are many words respecting

ing gallantry, such as *fornication, adultery*, &c. which are extremely harsh and unpolite, and which we therefore have exchanged for *tendresse, fille de joye, demirep, affair de cœur*, and other graceful diminutives.

There is one phrase in particular which sums up the whole business of gallantry, and is soft and mellifluous to the chastest ear; I mean *faux pas*, which surely deserves all the praise bestowed on it, although some classes of men, such as divines, proctors, and judges, still make use of the harsh words noticed above. There seems, likewise, this peculiar advantage in the *faux pas*, that it means nothing very disreputable, which the other words are thought to imply very strongly; on the contrary, the persons who may have committed a *faux pas* suffer very little injury, except perhaps losing the *mauvaise honte*, and are still treated with so much respect in the polite circles, as to be encouraged to treat those of the old school, and PROJECTORS especially, with a proper degree of *hauteur*, and finally to consider the affair as a mere *bagatelle*, not worth remembering.

But as some words are introduced to supply the place of others, so there are also a few phrases which have been very conveniently adopted in lieu of thinking. The *je ne sçai quoi* is one of the most useful of these, and applicable in a thousand instances of taste, opinion, sentiment; or rather where taste, opinion, and sentiment, happen not to be at hand. Whether a man, a book, a picture, or a house be described, it is liked or disliked for a certain *je ne sçai quoi*, and there the bargain ends; for what the *je ne sçai quoi* is, or means, no person will be so rude as to enquire even of themselves; whatever it may be, however, it has been the cause of much buying and selling, of marrying and being given in marriage, and of all those sudden changes which take place, from the dislike of a gown, to the rejection of a lover; and owing to its being held sacred from explanation or inquiry, it is, to use the phrase of the advertising faculty, one of the "most pleasant, safe, mild, and effectual remedies," for fickle tempers that ever was invented. The advantages of such a resource must, indeed, be obvious to any person who will consider the miserable state to which many would be reduced, were they to be obliged to account for their attachments and aversions in plain and intelligible language.

From all that has been advanced, therefore, although we may not precisely hit the cause of this invasion on our language by foreigners; yet we may discover that the kind reception they meet with, and the frequent uses to which they are applied, are rather, upon the whole, a matter of necessity than choice. An able advocate might also say something of modesty and respect for the English language in the persons who encourage these intruders; for surely every lover of the language of a people of reflection and virtue, must regret that it should be employed to make folly consistent, and crimes blameless; and must be pleased with the tacit ridicule of any contrivance to defend that by jargon which is irreconcileable to sense.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton-street, Feb.* 12.

SOME years since, three correspondents communicated lives of Heralds and heraldic writers, who died before the commencement of the 18th century. As it is now closed, may a continuation of the lives of authors of that description, during the last hundred years, be expected?

Who did Major Carmichaell marry. In a painting of his arms I find him impaling the royal arms of France, with a batoon sinister?

Yours, &c. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

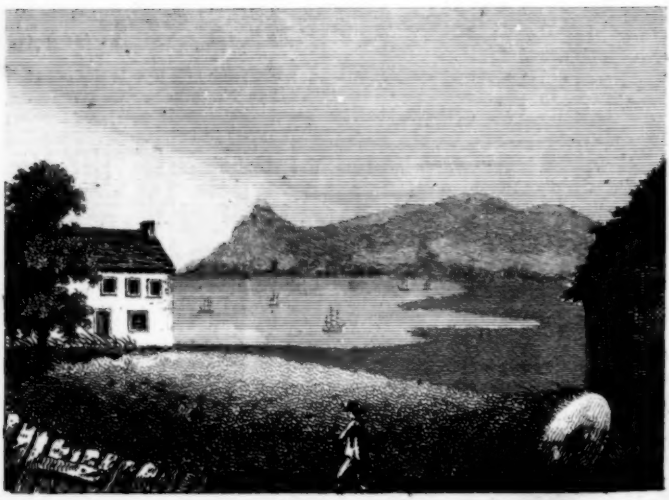
I HAVE much pleasure in obeying the call of *Scrutator*, vol. LXXV. p. 1212, by sending you the following inscription from a mural tablet at Beenham, Berks. Yours, &c. VIATOR.

[At top, on an open book, is, "THE HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE."]

"Juxta
reconditum est quod mortale fuit
Thomæ Stackhouse, A. M.
hujus ecclesiæ per annos XIX
vicarii;
qui pro Christianâ fide
strenuus adversus impugnator
non sine gloriâ
militavit.
Qui plus scire volunt, Scripta sua
consulant.
Ex hâc vitâ, gratâ alterius vice
corpore suo solutus,
emigravit
Octobris Idibus, A. S. MDCCLII.
ætatis suæ LXXII."

Mr.

St. PANCRAS, N.E.



View near PEGWELL BAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Dec.* 7.

YOUR ingenious correſpondent, Mr. J. P. Malcolm, having given you a South-Weſt view of the church of St. Paneras, LXXV. p. 993, has induced me to ſend you *(Plate I. fig.* 1.*)* a North-Eaſt view of the ſame ſtructure, taken ſome time back. The hiſtory of it, mentioned by Mr. Malcolm, could not fail of being very acceptable to many of Mr. Urban's readers; and I hope there will not be any obſtacle to its appearing in a future Magazine.

The epitaphs, &c. ſubjoined, were copied from tombs and grave-ſtones in the church-yard at the time the view was taken. D. PARKES.

On a handſome monument on the S. W. ſide, in the church-yard, is the following inſcription:

MARY BASNETT,
daughter of THOMAS and ANNE BASNETT, of this pariſh, died the 10th of Feb. 1756, aged 23.

This monument was erected by her diſconſolate parents, to perpetuate the memory of a child moſt tenderly beloved, and moſt deſervedly lamented.

Go, ſpotleſs Honour, and unſullied Truth;
Go, ſmiling Innocence, and blooming Youth; [ſenſe;
Go, female Sweetneſs, join'd with manly
Go, winning Wit that never gave offence;
Go, ſoft Humanity, that bleſs'd the poor;
Go, ſaint-ey'd Patience from Affliction's door;
Go, Modeſty, that never wore a frown;
Go, Virtue, and receive thy Heavenly crown.

Not from a ſtranger came this heart-felt verſe; [tears bedew'd thy hearſe.
The friend inſcribes thy tomb, whoſe

Arms. On a lozenge, a chevron between three helmets.

On another monument:

ELIZABETH,
wife of MICHAEL BOURKE, eſq.
died Sept. 7, 1784,
aged 74.

Oh! loſt and mourn'd, admir'd and lov'd through life, [wife,
Thou beſt of women, and thou faithful
Farewell! 'tis mine thy virtues to deplore,
To linger here, and feel thy aid no more;
'Tis mine to wait till my remains are led
To this bleſt tomb, where reſts thy languid head; [tree,
Then ſhall thy huſband (from that anguiſh
Thy death has left him) reſt in peace with thee.

On a plain grave-ſtone:

+
Here lies the body of
his Excellency Count
PHILIPPO NUPUMECENO FONTANA.
Obiit 6th December, 1793,
ætat. 52.
Requieſcat in pace.

On one ſide a plain ſquare pedeſtal:

MARY WOOLSTONECRAFT GODWIN,
author of
A Vindication
of the Rights of Woman;
born 27th April, 1759,
died 10th September, 1797.

Within the church is a monument, with an inſcription to the memory of the celebrated painter Cowper; but as I had not an opportunity of tranſcribing it, ſhall hope that Mr. Malcolm will ſupply the defect. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton-ſtreet, Nov.* 30, 1805.

IF the incloſed draught of a view near Pegwell Bay, in the Iſle of Thanet, *(fig.* 2.*)* appear in your better judgment likely to afford the ſmalleſt amuſement to the readers of your valuable work, its inſertion will give conſiderable pleaſure to,

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 22.

A DISTINGUISHED man of ſcience at Naples has publiſhed an Account of a viſit he paid to Pompeii ſince the late reſearches ordered by the Queen of Naples. The principal particulars of his ſtatement are as follows. A TRAVELLER.

"In a ſearch begun about ſeven years ago was diſcovered the capital of a pilaſter, which was ſuſpected to be the lateral front of a grand portico. Laſt winter the works were reſumed at that place, and the correſponding pilaſter was found. The braſs hinges of the door have been removed to the Muſeum of Portici. The habitation into which it leads is large and commodious, and richly ornamented with paintings and moſaic-work. The building is formed of ſquare ſtones, ſo nicely fitted and cemented, that the whole would be taken for a ſingle maſs.—The paſſage which ſerves for the entrance is 12 palms long, and 10 wide. It leads to a court, the walls of which are covered with ſtucco of various colours.—The capitals and cornices are in good preſervation; and I there obſerved a roſe, which is a maſterpiece

piece both of design and execution. All the apartments are decorated with beautiful paintings on a red, blue, and yellow ground. You there see likewise detached columns, with flowers, candelabræ, and ornaments, in the best style. To the left are two apartments, which were probably those of the master and mistress. The painter gave a free scope to his imagination in all the pictures, which I beheld with inexpressible delight. Nothing can be more pleasing, among others, than a dance of persons in masks; and nothing more graceful than a little bird pecking at a basket of figs. In the centre of the court is a cistern, the *impluvium* of the Romans. On a marble pedestal is a young Hercules seated on a hind of bronze. These two pieces, one of which weighs about twenty pounds, and the other forty, are of the most finished workmanship. The water fell from the mouth of the hind into a beautiful couch of Grecian marble. Behind the pedestal was a table, the yellow feet of which represent the claws of an eagle.—These perfect works have likewise been conveyed to the Museum. A lateral corridor on the right leads to a second court, which was surrounded by piazzas, as is proved by the octagonal columns covered with stucco. In one of the apartments are observed two Bacchantes holding *thyrsi*.—Above the window, to the right, is a painting of Europa, of great beauty: she is quite naked, and is seated on the bull, which is plunging into the sea. Beneath is a young man carrying a basket of fruits: he is raising himself on tiptoe; and this attitude required of the artist a strongly-marked expression of the muscular system. On the opposite side a beautiful female dancer excites admiration: she is holding and striking two cymbals; her veil, which floats behind her, produces a very fine effect. On proceeding into the adjoining hall, the first thing that struck me was a magnificent pavement of the most precious African marbles. The cieling represents Venus between Mars and Cupid. In this hall were found a small idol of bronze, a gold vase weighing three ounces, a gold coin, and twelve others of copper, with the effigy of Vespasian. In the hall to the left, fragments of pictures, painted on wood, half carbonized, were distinguishable: they were inclosed in kind of niches; this was the bed-chamber; eight small columns by which it was supported may still be seen; they are of bronze, and to their summits still adhere some pieces of gilded wood, which probably formed a canopy. On the lateral wall were painted two priests with long beards, and cloathed in robes of blue and green: they have been removed to the Museum. The kitchen contained a great quantity of utensils, mostly of iron inlaid with silver with inconceivable perfection. But what most struck me were five candelabræ painted in fresco on a ground of an extremely brilliant yellow: I scarcely knew how to leave the room which contained this master-piece of taste and elegance: they are supported by small figures, whose attitude, dress, and drapery, are so exquisitely graceful, that they might serve as models to all the belles in the world. In this house, as in most others of the antients, you find no window opening towards the street. I was struck with the fragments of a chariot which is still remaining in the coach-house: you may perfectly distinguish the wheels and the brass ornaments of the chariot itself.—Close to this habitation is seen a door that conducts to another, and which, to judge by its exterior, will not furnish fewer beauties whenever it shall be permitted to be opened."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

THE last learned editor of Camden, in his additions, vol. II. p. 452, speaking of Hereford Cathedral, says

"Besides the monument of Cantilupe, and many other bishops in this Cathedral, here are those of Sir *William* Pembridge, one of the earliest knights of the garter, who died 1375," &c. &c.

In the Beauties of England and Wales, now publishing, under "Herefordshire," p. 475, we are told,

"In the South aile of the nave is an interesting though mutilated tomb, in memory of Sir Richard PEMBRUGE or BRYDGES, an ancestor of the Lords *Chandos*, who was knight of the garter in the time of Edward the Third," &c.

The knight of the garter of the Pembrugge family in Edward the Third's time was certainly named Richard; but I do not think there is any good authority for writing him with an *alias*, and confounding the family of Pembrugge with that of Brydges; neither do I think there is any good authority whatever for fixing the descent of Brydges Duke of Chandos from a marriage of Sir Thomas Brugge, with "Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Berkeley, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of *Thomas* Lord Chandos, and eldest sister and coheir of Sir John Chandos, Lord Chandos, "*Knight of the Garter*," as it is given in our Peerages.

Sir John Chandos, Knight of the Garter in Edward the Third's time, was

was the fifth generation at leaſt of a family of that ſurname, diſtinct from the Lords Chandos of Hereford ſhire, though (probably) originally of the ſame ſtock.

The above-named Sir Richard Pembrugge was Lord of the Manor of Ayot St. Lawrence, in Hertfordſhire, which never belonged to the Priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, notwithſtanding the idle ſtory of Rahere the founder of that Priory, which is copied by Sir Henry Chauncy; and which manor of Ayot St. Lawrence was not granted by Henry the Eighth, *as parcel of the poſſeſſions of the Priory of St. Bartholomew*, to Brocket, Alway, and Briſlow; though Chauncy has ſo ſtated it to have been granted.

There ſeems to have been an erroneous title given to the portrait of Sir Chriſtopher Wray, publiſhed in your Magazine for December laſt. That learned ſage of the law was a member of Lincoln's-inn, and elected Autumn Reader of that Society in the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth; but (for ſome cauſe) did not then read. He was Lent Reader of the ſame Society in the 5th of Elizabeth, and read again in Lent or Eaſter Term, in the 9th of Elizabeth, on his being called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, in which term the Serjeants' feaſt was kept at Gray's-inn. He was appointed a Juſtice of the Court of Common Bench, on the 14th May, 14th Elizabeth; and Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, on the 8th of November, in the 16th of Elizabeth; but was not (as ſtyled under his portrait) Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

The date of the death of Sir Chriſtopher Wray as given from his monument, p. 1105, is 7 Maii, 34° Elizabeth (1591); but Dugdale in his Chronica Series gives the date of his death 8 May, 1591. The date of the monument, if correctly copied, does not agree with itſelf, as the 7th of May, in the 34th year of Elizabeth, was in the year 1592, which ſeems to be the true year of the death of Sir Chriſtopher; for his ſucceſſor was appointed on the 2d of June, 34th Elizabeth, 1592.

In the Baronetage lately publiſhed by Mr. Betham, vol. II. pp. 417, 422, we have the pedigree of the family of Croft; from which it ſhould ſeem, that an eminent literary character is the preſent baronet of that family.

In the Baronetage of 1741, we are told, that Sir Herbert Croft, the firſt baronet of the family, (ſo created 18 November, 1671) had iſſue Sir Archer Croft, then (1741) baronet, who, by Frances, daughter of the Hon. Brigadier General Waring, had iſſue "three ſons and one daughter, *Archer*, *Herbert*, *John*, and *Elizabeth*," (then) "all in their infancy."

Mr. Betham, vol. II. pp. 421, 422, tells us, that Sir Archer Croft was married June 10, 1728, [obſerve the date] to Frances, daughter of the Hon. Brigadier General Waring, by whom he had *two* ſons, Archer and *Francis*; that the laſt-named Archer had two ſons, Sir Archer and Sir John, ſucceſſively baronets; on the death of the latter of whom, in 1797, the title deſcended to *Sir Herbert Croft, bart.*

Francis Croft, who, we are told by Mr. Betham, was the ſecond ſon of the firſt Sir Archer Croft, and the iſſue of a marriage which took place in 1723, does not occur in the Baronetage of 1741; and if he exiſted in 1741, could not then have been more than 18 years of age; ſo that the date of the marriage of Sir Archer Croft with Frances Waring, as given by Mr. Betham, is corroborative of the ſtatement in the Baronetage of 1741, that the children of the firſt Sir Archer Croft were then minors: yet this *Francis* Croft, we are told by Mr. Betham, had a ſon Herbert, who, by the daughter of Richard Young, of Midhurſt, in Suſſex, had *one* ſon, *Sir Herbert, the preſent baronet*; ſo that, if we are to credit Mr. Betham's ſtatement, the preſent Sir Herbert Croft, bart. is the *great-grandſon* of a marriage which took place in 1723; and, if we may truſt the Baronetage of 1741, he is deſcended from a grandfather who did not exiſt in 1741.

How do theſe ſtatements of Mr. Betham agree with the age of Sir Herbert Croft, the author of the life of Doctor Edward Young, which is aſſociated with Johnſon's Lives of the Poets?

Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 372, title "Darcy," ſtates, John Lord Darcy, who died 21 E. III. to have iſſue by his firſt wife, Emeline, Heroo, John, Eleanor, and Roger; and by a ſecond wife, Johanna de Burgh, a ſon William; to which iſſue he has added, in a genealogical table annexed, a *third* ſon Adomarus Darcy, by Emeline Heroo, and a daughter Elizabeth, by Johanna de Burgh.

For

For proof of the three firſt mentioned children of the firſt marriage, he cites a fine levied in the 6th year of Edward the Third: And as John Lord Darcy, ſon and heir of John the father, was found to be *thirty* years of age at the death of John the father in the 21ſt of Edw. the Third; he is, I preſume, ſufficiently identified to be the John, the ſon of John, mentioned in the fine of the 6th of Edward III.

A ſomewhat different ſtory is told by Leland, in theſe words:

N.B. *John Darcy*, Baron, that dwellid at the lordſhip of Snaſe, toward Trente in Lincolnſhir, betwixt Torkeſey and Gaineſborow, *had to wife Marye the widow of Counte S. Paul*, doughter to Edwarde II, alias Cairnarvon, and ſiſter to Edwarde the III; *and by her he had a ſun caullid John.* And he had with her . . . lordſhip in Darbyſhir. This ſun John Darcey, maried Elizabeth, daughter and heir to the Lord Menel. Darcy the ſunne by this mariage was muche advancid. Lel. Itin. vol. vi. fo. 6.

Notwithſtanding the error of Leland (if it be an error) in ſtating John Lord Darcy the ſon to be the iſſue of John the father by the Counteſs-dowager of St. Paul; yet it ſeems highly probable that John the father did marry the counteſs-dowager of St. Paul, ſiſter to King Edward the Third to his ſecond wife; and that the manor of Eckington in Derbyſhire (which probably ſhould ſupply the *hiatus* in Leland) was given to him in conſequence of that marriage; and that Adomarus, or Aymer, his 3d ſon, who is not noticed in the abovementioned fine, was the ſon of the marriage laſt mentioned. For Aymer is far from having been a common name at that time; and Mary the ſiſter of King Edward the Third, had by her firſt huſband, Guy de Chaſtillon Earl of St. Paul, a daughter Mary, who married Aymer de Valence Earl of Pembroke; and we find John Darcy the ſon poſſeſſed at his death in the 30th of Edward III. of the manor of Eckington, and intitled to other eſtates in reverſion expectant upon the death of Mary de St. Paul, counteſs of Pembroke.

I have only ventured to ſuggeſt that there is an error in Leland, on the preſumption that Dugdale would not cite a fine levied in the 6th of Edward the Third for proof of iſſue of John Lord D'Arcy *by Emeline Heron*, if his authority would not bear him out in the ſtatement. Yet it ſeems extraordinary, that though Emeline is called daughter *and heir* of Walter Heron, both under the Darcy title as above, and under Heron, in p. 730 of the ſame volume of the Baronage, we do not ever meet with Hedeſton in Northumberland, the chief ſeat of the barony of the Herons, amongſt the Darcy poſſeſſions; and beſides, if John the eldeſt ſon of John Lord Darcy the father, had not been the ſon of John the father, by the King's ſiſter, it ſeems more probable that the grant made by King Edward III, to John Darcy the father, of the manors of Temple Hurſt, and Temple Newſome in Yorkſhire, and Torkſey in Lincolnſhire, would rather have been confined to the heirs male of the body of John Lord Darcy the father, *by the King's ſiſter*, than extended generally to the heirs male of his body; becauſe if the eldeſt iſſue male was by Emeline, and the grant was to the heirs male generally, the King would have put his own blood in the back ground of his bounty. Nay, it is not a little remarkable that the very lands ſo given to John Lord Darcy, and the *heirs male of his body generally*, formed the particulars of the lands which John Lord Darcy the ſon was at his death intitled to in reverſion, after the death of Mary de St. Paul counteſs of Pembroke.

I am aware that the learned Sir Richard Heron lately deceaſed, in the laboured pedigree of the Heron family of his compilation, inſerted in Mr. Betham's Baronetage, IV. 17—39, has, p. 19, the following paſſage concerning Emeline de Heron:

"In the pedigrees of the Earls of Huntingdon, they are *erroneouſly* ſtated to be deſcended from her and Sir Nicholas de Haſtings, their anceſtor. She married John Lord D'Arcy, by whom ſhe left iſſue, John Lord D'Arcy, who died in March 1327, ſeiſed of the Barony of Heron, and of the manors of Silkeſton and Notton, com. Ebor. all which remained with his deſcendants until 1538, when they were forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Lord D'Arcy."

I ſhould have been ſtaggered by theſe round aſſertions of the learned Baronet, if I did not obſerve that he, who in other parts of his pedigree is ſo abundant in reference to Eſcheat Rolls and other records, gives all this without citing a ſingle authority, though, had it been true that John Lord Darcy died poſſeſſed of the Barony of Heron in 1327, or that the Barony of Heron continued in his deſcendants until 1538, when it was forfeited by attainder, no one knew better than Sir Rich. Heron where to have found proofs of the

the facts upon record. Beſides, Sir R. is very unfortunate in ſome part of his aſſertions; for Nocton or Notton, which is in Lincolnſhire, and not in Yorkſhire, as placed by Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 372, col. 2, was the antient inheritance of the Darcies from the time of the Conqueror (*vide* Baronage, vol. I. p. 869); and we have no proof adduced that Silkſton ever belonged to the Herons.

To the above obſervations may be added, that the Haſtings *Earls of Huntingdon* did not in their pedigrees derive their deſcent, either erroneouſly or correctly, from Emmeline de Heron.

I ſhall be glad if my obſervations ſhould lead to farther light on this ſubject from any of your correſpondents. A. O. C.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° XCIV.

Q. U. I. having ſo well played with my feelings in his firſt letter, as to induce me to tell my own ſecrets, naturally concludes by his ſecond addreſs, p. 35, I ſhall make no ſcruple in ſetting forth the tranſactions of others; whom, indeed, no ſecrets bind in what they are about. Even in the fair face of day they bid the world look on, ſaying: "Hear a paradox! By *deſtroying* the architectural works of Edward III. we *reſtore* the architectural works of Edward III."

Q. U. I. may be aſſured that whatever ſhape Windſor's towers next aſſume, it ſhall be communicated.

GRANTHAM, *continued*. [1790.]

Behind ſome houſes nearly oppoſite the Angel Inn, is a moſt curious ſmall chapel or oratory. On the exterior, the Eaſt end, and the North and South ſides are ſeen; the Weſtern ſide, at preſent, being open to ſome attached chambers of modern ſort. In a remnant building, running from the South ſide of the chapel, is an antient doorway, which originally might be the only entrance into it. Above the chapel is a ſecond ſtory, but ſhews not any thing remarkable in the interior. By the flat pointed arch to the door-way, and the ſquare-headed windows with pointed lights within them, it may be affirmed the deſign was executed temp. Henry VII. Above the door-way is a buſt of a female, ſuppoſed the foundreſs; and in the ſpandrels of the arch are proſtrate figures of a king and a biſhop; there being in a compartment between them the Holy Ghoſt in the likeneſs of a dove. Over the lower windows are buſtos of angels, and an ornamented frize. The interior, eight feet ſquare, and nine feet high, is enriched with a profuſion of ſculptures and in a way rather uncommon. On the North ſide ſculptures (in baſſo relievo) fill the pier between the two windows and the ſpace on the left. The South ſide is occupied in the like manner. The Eaſt end has ſculptures on the pier between the two windows. The cieling, which riſes pediment or roof-wiſe from the two ſides of the ſtructure, leaving a pediment ſpace over the Eaſt windows, is entirely filled with ſculptures. This extraordinary relic, though now ſerving for culinary purpoſes, is tolerably preſerved, every object being very intelligible and ſatisfactory. Notwithſtanding the confined dimenſions above ſtated, ſeveral of the particulars are comparatively ſmall to others, which, for reaſons known at the time of their formation, were judged neceſſary to be ſo varied, appearing however to ſome who preſume to give an opinion on the buſineſs as a ſort of inconſiſtent diſplay.

NORTH SIDE.

In the ſpace on the left of the windows are many ornaments, a Crucifixion with Mary and John; ſo made out as to ſhew the black letter monagram, I. H. S. In the pier of the window a Crucifixion, &c. On the ſides of this laſt ſculpture are niches with figures of ſaints. The frize over the windows is filled with angels. The half of the cieling riſing on this ſide of the chapel has the evangelical ſymbols, the lion and eagle; an angel holding a ſhield bearing the inſtruments of our Lord's Paſſion; an angel ditto with the croſs and wounds of our Lord; St. John with the lamb, attended by St. Margaret and St. Catharine; angels in niches, &c.

SOUTH SIDE.

In the ſpace on the right of the windows, ornaments, a Crucifixion, &c. correſpondent to the work on the North ſide. In the pier of the window, our Lord riſing out of the ſepulchre, and his aſcenſion: accompanying niches with ſaints, &c. Angels in the frize. The half of the cieling riſing alſo on this ſide ſhews the Eternal Father ſeated; two angels cenſing; the formation of man; Abraham offering Iſaac; the root of Jeſſe, Jeſſe at the bottom; David with his harp in the centre, and at the top our Lady with the

the infant Jeſus; the evangelical ſymbols, the angel and ox; niches with angels, &c.

EAST END.

In the pier of the windows the Crucifixion is given twice, one over the other. Accompanying niches with figures of ſaints, &c. Frize filled with Angels. In the centre of the pediment ſpace is the Trinity, ſhewn by the Father holding up the Son; and above the head of the latter, and on the breaſt of the Father, is the Holy Ghoſt in the form of a dove*.

During my examination of this chapel I was given to underſtand that it was to be pulled down and the materials ſold, either to be re-conſtructed in ſome more eligible (ſay fortunate or venerated) ſpot, or to be broken to pieces to mend the roads. By this time it is more than probable nothing remains of this ſacred place; a bare recollection that once ſuch a ſtructure was exiſting is all that can be looked for.

St. Wulfran's Church, renowned for its lofty tower and ſpire, ranking among the more exalted erections of this kind; as that at Saliſbury, Chicheſter, Boſton, Coventry, &c. &c. Notwithſtanding the abundant praiſe that has ever gone with ſuch objects, for indeed to look at them is to be charmed; there are ſome minds, who, throwing aſide all their ſenſibility and better judgment (allowing they ever were poſſeſſed of any), take upon them to ſcowl on ſuch airy trials of art, and obſerve, "Spires in themſelves are falſe geometrical figures, never making any part of the finiſhing of church towers in their firſt deſigns, a mere after-thought in ſucceeding ages, and *run up* more for the intent of ſea and land marks, than for any other purpoſe in regard to beauty or elegance. The ſpire that has been moſt objected to on this principle is the unfortunate one at Saliſbury. Many ſcribes and many builders have exhauſted much ſophiſticated argument and much profeſſional *proof*, to perſuade us how much better the Cathedral (now in a *reformed*, or transformed ſtate) would appear, if this unclaſſical accompaniment were diſpoſed of. Blowing hot that way, theſe very argumentators with the ſame breath, blowing cold this way, aſſert, that the great tower of Durham Cathedral is an incomplete performance; becauſe, forſooth, it is not decorated with a ſpire, and have laboured hard to make a beginning on ſuch an aſpiring project. Thus while a ſpire in the Weſt is held as a deformity, a ſpire in the North, if ſet up, would be conſidered as mighty pretty and "quite the thing." Deſtroy the deformity, becauſe no one knows who was the Architect; conſtruct the new *thing*, becauſe every one knows who would be the Architect. Thus pullers-down and ſetters-up, employment would command.

Under this Grantham eccleſiaſtical fabric is a fine crypt, compoſed of three aiſles, correſponding with the three aiſles of the ſuperſtructure, having columns, arches, and groins, forming the baſement to the whole fabric*. Nearly the whole of the crypt is piled up with human bones. Here is fine ſcope for the moraliſt, aided by the intelligent ſexton, who favours you with entertaining anecdotes of thoſe who owned ſuch and ſuch a ſkull. "This —— (bodies decay here after a very ſhort date) left a ſum towards eſtabliſhing a fund (now nearly full) to deſtray the expence of *ſhortening* the ſpire, *throwing down* the battlements, and *knocking out* the tracery to the windows of our church. This —— added another depot towards carrying on the plan of *improvement*, for *cieling* the vaults of the aiſles, *outſing* the old tombs, *introducing* galleries, and *removing* the pulpit to the altar rails. This ——," why need I recite matters of this kind, but in contemplation, when in ſo many of our fineſt holy ſtructures the very ſame innovations are at this moment actually carrying into execution?

NEWARK.

The exterior of the great church is ſuperb (did not ſee the interior); mullions and tracery of excellent deſign fill the windows, and on different parts of the building are niches with ſtatues and other decorations.

The Caſtle. The North front overlooking the river is the moſt perfect, having a large ſquare tower at the North-eaſt angle, and another in the centre of the elevation. Between theſe great features, on the principal ſtory, and among ſome large magnificent windows, is an excellent projecting

* Engraved in Carter's "Antient Sculpture and Painting," with explanations by J. Milner, D. D.

* Engraved in "Antient Architecture of England."

bow-

bower window. The general outline of the plan of this caſtle is a ſquare; dimenſions prodigious. The number of ſtories, by examining the North front, ſeem at leaſt to have been five. The arrangements to ſo vaſt a pile muſt have been numerous and grand. Within the exterior walls nothing remains; and the plot is entirely taken up for a bowling green: here is theme for the moraliſt again, but of a far different caſt from the ſenſations imbibed in the receptacle for dead men's bones, where late we trod and marvelled. No fund was wanted for "gutting" this proud mound; no, the fund has been, no doubt, *made up* ſince by ſale of materials, &c. How comes it the poſſeſſors, lordly or plebeian, left yet ſo much *on hand*? Surely if all was levelled, the heroic lay of paſt exploits would die; no more upraid the uplifted arm with making havock of Memory's tablets! Did but the emblazoned tree of high Nobility rot in men's eſteem, as falls the fair embattled records of longanceſtorial names, how ſoon theſe ſcenes of devaſtation then would ceaſe! Thus, while gazing on the ſplendid atchievement of their houſe, the azure field, the guled lion, the argent croſs, they would alſo ſee on every tower, battlement, and turret, the heaven-reflected beneficence, the warlike prowis, and the pure unſullied honour of their great forefathers!

SOUTHWELL, *Nottinghamſhire.*

The town itſelf has not any thing worthy of notice; therefore attention muſt be ſolely directed to

The Collegiate Church, founded 630, being the earlieſt date, St. Auguſtine's Canterbury (605) excepted, we have on record of a building among us now in exiſtence. The church has ſuſtained little alteration, otherwiſe than in ſome of the windows, which have given place to the Pointed ones of the 14th century. I own my notes on this fabriek were taken, not in that general way I could at this time have wiſhed; as ſurely there are (taking into conſideration the very remote date) many particulars of the ſtrongeſt import. However I ſubmit my remarks, truſting a ſecond viſit (in preparation) will fully recompence the preſent deficiency. In the ſurrounding wall of the religious mound, and on the North ſide, is a Pointed gateway, with reducing parapets: the opening has been ſtopped up. At this ſpot, in point of ſcenery, this gateway occupying the foreground, and the Chapter-houſe and North ſide of the church ſeen beyond it, has a very picturesque effect. On the Weſt ſide of the ſurrounding wall is another gateway, Saxon, and of the plaineſt architecture: well impreſſing the belief, that the general *works* here were raiſed in the *firſt* century. The parts of this gateway are plain jambs, and an abacus, ſupporting a ſemi circular arch with two facias by way of architrave*. Above the head of the arch has been fixed, probably in the 14th century, a receſs, with an ogee head (ſtatue gone). Through this gateway a direct view is had of the Weſt front of the church, the Chapter-houſe on the left, and ſome ruined monaſtic buildings on the right. It is hardly neceſſary to ſay, the appearance of this ſcene is at once ſtriking and grand; venerable alſo from thought, that for more than a *thouſand* years this *picture* has laſted!

Weſt Front. Made out by two lofty ſquare towers, parceled off into ſeven ſtories, and decorated with windows and arched receſſes. Between tower and tower, in two ſtories, is the Weſt door-way and great window. The towers are capped with lofty ſquare ſpires, quite plain: theſe ſquare finiſhings I conceive to be far more antient than thoſe we commonly witneſs in octangular forms; perhaps they are not coeval with the towers, yet ſtill they have AT PRESENT their INTEREST in man's eye. The Weſt door-way, two large windows in the towers, and the ſtill larger one in the centre of the front, are, as above ſtated, late inſertions, having Pointed heads and much tracery work. Over the centre window are battlements, another departure from the firſt deſign, which is Saxon, and in its pureſt dreſs.

North ſide. Taking in the tranſepts, it is conſtructed in five ſtories: between the windows, breaks or pilaſters. The upper ſtory has remarkable circular windows: the elevation terminates with a parapet, being its own proper completion. The porch on this front is in ſtrict uniſon with the reſt of the parts. The great centre tower is rather low. My judgment may be at fault in this reſpect, the exceeding lofty towers preſſing on the ſight in every diſtrict of the land muſt be my apology if I *err* in this deciſion. This

* "Engliſh Antient Architecture."

tower

tower has two tier of receſſes, proper parapet, &c.

The Chapter-houſe, (on the North ſide of the church) in plan, is an octagon; bearing ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of Wells and Saliſbury. The ruined buildings mentioned in the general view are ſumptuous, having large and rich traceried windows. Here are ſome peculiar chimneys, the tops of which are deviſed into *ſmall chapels*, with windows for the diſmiſſal of ſmoke, &c.

I muſt again expreſs my concern that memory alone can in anywiſe help me to ſay aught about the interior of the edifice with reference to the architecture in the elevations, &c.; but if that faculty of the mind can be depended on, I may venture to affirm, the columns, arches, the galleries, windows, groins, mouldings, and ornaments, are truly genuine, and full of that infinite variety, that peculiarly characteriſes, and which, perhaps, gives to Southwell a celebrity that cannot be found in any other fabrick.

However, that I may not leave this curious church without note of ſome remarkable remains; I ſhall with much ſatisfaction comment on the aveune leading from the Church to the Chapter-houſe. The dado part below the windows have receſſes with columns and arches, enriched with coſtumic heads. The pointed windows have pleaſing tracery, and the groins are light and beautiful. The double entrance into the chapter-room is replete with grace; the ornaments belonging thereto are many, and excellent in their kind. Among the above coſtumic heads, are a king, a queen, a biſhop, ladies of various degrees, heads of eminent men*, &c.; the whole collection marking the age of Henry II. as doth the architecture alſo.

There is another ſubject which muſt be minutely deſcribed; indeed panegyric might be exhauſted on its merits; and it may be furniſed (not without reaſon) that I was ſo faſcinated with my memoranda, that I even forgot and neglected the prime characters of the interior itſelf. You then that dwell with more than common ſatisfaction at mention of the architecture of our third Edward's day, hear! The ſcreen entering into the choir owns the pride of that meridian hour of art. The work to the nave has three large openings, in arches, with columns and ſlender buttreſſes between them: at each end of the deſign are appropriate receſſes. The ſeveral arches are bounded by pediment finiſhings, and a ſuitable entablature completes the whole. The interior of this ſcreen (adequate deſcription fails me) returns the work of the exterior arches, compoſing a kind of cloiſter of three diviſions. The ends, North and South, full of the richeſt and moſt delightful tracery. The groins, in their ever-conſummate proof of antient geometrical power, are here conſtructed in a way peculiar to themſelves; there are no ſpandrels to the ribs, they being left to ſeek their pointed flight independent of any ſuch ſeeming aſſiſtance: in the diagonal line behind the ribs there is open tracery filling in that narrow ſpace. Nothing can exceed the lightneſs, and, it may be ſaid, the magic *touch* of theſe vaulted bows. In the front next the choir, the principal portion of the deſign is carried on, and with increaſed embelliſhments. The centre arch correſponds with that on the nave front: the ſpaces right and left are divided into three parts each, and into two ſtories. The lower ſtorie contains three ſmall arches on each ſide; the internal work groined, and ſerving as ſtalls for the dignitaries. The ſtories above form galleries, with open compartments that are glazed, &c. The minutiæ of mouldings and ornaments are delicate and rich to exceſs. In fine, this ſcreen may be held as one of the gems of eccleſiaſtical decoration in this part of the North; a jewel moſt worthy to be prized, and by thoſe men of taſte and diſcernment, who have, to the high honour of this church, ſo long kept it unſullied and free from all dilapidation, or more fatal *improvement*.

Ye deſpoilers of Edward's architectural glories, if ever you chance to *ſtumble* on this refulgent piece of workmanſhip, be tender, be merciful; and as ſome retribution for *ſtrokes* already inflicted, touch with a gentle hand, your eyes bleſſed with a *new* ſight, this *trembling* remains; and ſhould you (which Science by her protection permit) ſee aright, have pity on its matchleſs properties, and let it ſtill endure. An age to come expects it; therefore once more, have mercy!

AN ARCHITECT.

NEW-

* Engliſh Antient Sculpture and Painti g.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. Gaoler, *John Gale.* He is a tallow-chandler, and lives near the priſon. Salary 100l. Fees, felons 14s. 4d.; debtors 14s. 4d.; beſides which the Under-ſheriff demands 2s. 6d. on diſcharge of a writ from the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas.

Chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Moiſer and the Rev. Mr. Perkins. Duty, on Sunday none; but on Wedneſday and Friday prayers; and once a month a ſermon. The chaplains officiate alternately a month each. Salary, 10l. the corporation, and 10l. Sir *Walter Blacket.* Surgeon, Mr. *William Fife.* Salary, none. He makes a bill, which is allowed by the magiſtrates in ſeſſions. Allowance, debtors, two pence a day, on petition; but this the turnkey told me was very difficult to obtain. Allowance to felons three pence a-day. Number of priſoners Feb. 7, 1802, debtors 18, felons, &c. 12.

This priſon is the Gate at the upper end of the town, and was formerly a fortified gateway. There is no court; but one might be made of the vacant ground that lies Weſt of the gaol, at a little expence, as the town wall is one ſide of it. At my viſit, there was a pig-ſtye, with pigs, ducks, &c. in it. On the right-hand ſide of the gateway there is a paſſage, eight yards by two yards and a half, in which there is a cock to ſupply this part of the priſon with water; and adjoining to this is the condemned-room, the only one upon the ground floor; all the others are up ſtairs, both clean and airy. It is about ſix yards by four yards and a half, with a fire-place and an iron-grated window, which looks to the ſtreet; but, to prevent converſation with paſſengers, or files, &c. being conveyed to them, there is a paliſaded wall erected at a little diſtance from the felons window. It is called the *Cup Room.* There are four rooms in the felons gaol; and no priſoners here have fetters, unleſs they be riotous.

Over the condemned-room is another, the ſame ſize, which looks to the ſtreet. There is a ſmall court, 54 feet by 17, with a bathing-tub in it; but, not being ſecure, the felons have not the uſe of it. The left ſide of the gateway is the gaol for debtors; and on the ſtaircaſe leading to their apartments there is framed and glazed, "Friends viſiting the debtors in this priſon are to take notice, that the following are the hours of admiſſion, which cannot be departed from, except on very particular occaſions: from eight to nine in the morning; from twelve to one at noon; from four to five in the evening. Thoſe who neglect to come out at the appointed hour muſt remain till the next opening."

Debtors have no court, but walk on the battery at the top of the gaol, which is nearly 34 feet ſquare, with a flagged floor, and a ſewer in one corner; and on the flat leads, about 40 feet ſquare. To theſe two places they have acceſs at all times, from morning till night. There is no diſtinction of debtors. The corporation allows an iron bedſtead, a bed-tick, which is filled with new chaff every three months, one under blanket, two upper blankets, and two coverlets (which are ſcoured every three months), both to debtors, felons, and all deſcriptions of priſoners. There are eight lodging-rooms for debtors; and every one ſleeps ſingle if the priſon will admit it. They ſucceed to the beſt rooms by ſeniority of confinement; and every one is required to attend Divine ſervice (except prevented by illneſs), who does not profeſs himſelf of a different perſuaſion. All priſoners are allowed as much firing as they can conſume without waſte, and mops, brooms, pails, &c. to keep the priſon clean. Any one who miſbehaves is tried by a court, at which the ſenior debtor preſides, and fined according to rules laid down for preſerving good behaviour in the priſon. All communication with him is interdicted till the fine is paid. If he conceives himſelf hardly judged, he applies to the keeper, who examines into the matter, and ſettles it accordingly. This relates to petty offences committed againſt the peace of the priſon.

This is one of the very few gaols that have what is called in London the *Rules.* They extend South of the priſon to a running water, arched over, called Execution Dock, and on the Eaſt of the priſon, down High Fryer-ſtreet about 200 yards, to a rivulet called Lork Burn *, now arched over with ſtone.

* Lork Burn, up which for a conſiderable way the tide flowed formerly, made a diviſion anciently in the lower part of the *Side*, a ſtreet ſo called. This runner of water was covered over with ſtone A. D. 1696. Vide Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Durham.

ſtone. As the keeper cannot find by what authority theſe rules were granted, no debtors are indulged in the uſe of them but thoſe of good character who are confined for ſmall ſums.

The debtors day-room (and in which Divine ſervice is performed) is 27 feet by 21; and there is conſpicuouſly painted on a board, and hung up, "Be it underſtood, that no debtor on his entrance into, or departure from, this priſon is liable to the payment of any ſum of money for the purchaſe of beer, heretofore exacted under the title of *garniſh*. No money, under any pretence whatever, can be levied on the relations and friends of debtors viſiting them in this priſon."

Any debtors committed by proceſs iſſuing out of the mayor's or ſheriff's court for a debt exceeding 10l. is entitled to his *ſixpences* in about ſix months; but, as he muſt employ an attorney of the court, whoſe charge is four guineas, they are ſeldom obtained. It is a pity that, in ſo reſpectable and opulent a town, there is not a fund eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, as at Wincheſter, Glouceſter, &c. &c. If the debt is under 10l. by ſerving the plaintiff with 14 days notice, he is entitled to his *ſixpences* the firſt ſheriff's court, which is held twice a week. Debtors are ſent here from the Court of Conſcience. The Act for the preſervation of health, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, are conſpicuouſly hung up, and the whole priſon very clean. Debtors, Sept. 6, 1802, 12; felons, &c. 10.

There is alſo at Newcaſtle a ſmall gaol called *The Caſtle Garth*, to which priſoners are ſent from Morpeth, which I have before deſcribed in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1804.

The *Old Houſe of Correction*, called *The Seſſions Priſon*. Richard Hill, town's marſhal, keeper. Salary 15l. and for the bridewell 5l. Fees, one ſhilling entrance, and one ſhilling on diſcharge. Allowance, three pence a day and coals. No chaplain; no court; no water; no employ. Two rooms, one for men, and the other for women, and a dungeon, now uſed as a cellar. Straw on barrack bedſteads, three blankets and a coverlet each Criminals are ſent here for trial at the Quarter Seſſions. Priſoners, Sept. 6, 1802, four.

Bridewell. Keeper, Edward Manners, as deputy to Richard Hill. Salary 5l. and the profit of the priſoners work. No chaplain. Surgeon from the Diſpenſary when wanted. Allowance, three pence a day and coals. A room below for the keeper, and one adjoining for women, who were employed in ſpinning. In the new building are four rooms with chimneys. Three of them, on the ground floor, are 17 feet by 12, and arched with brick. In one room the men, by a machine, beat hemp and flax: but, none being to be procured when I was there, they were all (eleven in number) unemployed. Two upper rooms, one for men, the other for women. The walls of the court not being ſecure, the priſoners have no acceſs to it, nor any uſe made of five ſmall rooms in it. Water is laid on by a pipe to the houſe, but ſo ill ſupplied, that the keeper told me he was frequently obliged to fetch it for his own uſe. Neither the Act for preſervation of health, or clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up. Priſoners, Sept. 6, 1802, eleven men, two women.

Morpeth. Gaoler, John Blake. Salary 80l. Fees, debtors 12s. 6d.; beſides which the Under-ſheriff demands a fee of 2s. 6d. for his *liberate*; and if upon a ſuperſedeas, 6s. 8d. Felons fees, 13s. 4d. Tranſports, only expences. Garniſh, a gallon of ale or porter from debtors upon coming in and diſcharge out of priſon. Chaplain, Rev. Mr Nicholſon. Duty, formerly, Sunday, Tueſday, Friday. Salary 80l. The ſalary is now raiſed to 40l.; and the duty, prayers and a ſermon Sunday afternoon, except to perſons under ſentence of death, and then daily. Surgeon, Mr. Douglas Sands. Salary none; he makes a bill. Allowance to felons, four pence a-day; and thoſe debtors who are poor, and petition the magiſtrates, have the ſame allowance.

On the left entrance is the debtors day-room, 28 feet by 19, and 12 feet high. This likewiſe is the chapel. On the right hand, two ſteps below ground, is the black hole or dungeon for felons, 21 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 2, with a boarded floor; ſtraw, two blankets, and two rugs, each priſoner. An offenſive privy in it; and the window only 18 inches by 9. In the centre of the building is a ſmall court about 25 feet ſquare, with a pump in it, which is principally uſed for the debtors to waſh themſelves and is likewiſe a paſſage to the keeper's large garden, of which

which debtors have the daily uſe. In this court are five ſleeping-cells, two below, not uſed on account of their dampneſs, and three above, each 9 feet by 6 feet 7 inches, and arched roofs. The middle tower, over the dungeon, is about 23 feet ſquare, and occaſionally uſed by debtors and felons, but not at the ſame time. It has a fire-place and a ſewer in it. The two windows are glazed and iron-grated, 3 feet 7 by 3 feet each, with an aperture in the door about 8 inches ſquare. Over this is the high tower, which is divided into two apartments; one 24 feet 10 inches by 15 feet 8, and two grated windows; the other 14 feet by 6 feet 10; with one window, a fire-place, and neceſſary in each. Here a woman felon put in practice a ſingular ſcheme to get into the men's ward, which decency forbids me to relate. On the debtors ſide of the priſon, there is on the firſt floor one room for women, about 14 feet ſquare, and another, 18 feet by 15. The ſecond ſtory has five rooms, to which the keeper furniſhes beds from two ſhillings to one ſhilling *per* week. The upper ſtory has two rooms, the largeſt of which, 18 feet ſquare, is uſed as a free ward when the middle tower has felons in it. The other room, uſed as an infirmary, is 14 feet by 10, with a large cloſet, well lighted and ventilated. Water is acceſſible to debtors at all times, and it is carried to the felons. There is no uniform cloathing, but the county allows what is ſuitable to the poor and needy. The want of a proper infirmary, bath, and oven, it was intended to preſent at the General Quarter Seſſions. I found the priſon kept as clean as the bad conſtruction of it would admit. Priſoners, Sept. 9, 1802, debtors 14, felons 2.

My dear Friend, Improvement in priſons makes but ſlow progreſs in theſe Northern diſtricts. They are in general very ill conſtructed to anſwer any purpoſe, except that of ſecurity; but they have one advantage (and a great one that is) over moſt others, which is, the cheapneſs of coals, and with which they are very liberally ſupplied by the conſiderate Magiſtrates, having as much as they can conſume without waſte. The ſtraw and rugs are both comfortable and clean. Theſe in a great meaſure counteract effects which, I think, would otherwiſe be produced; and the priſoners neither look ſqualid nor ſickly. To-morrow I ſet out for Berwick. Adieu.

Yours, truly, JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

I SHUDDERED at Mr. Neild's account of the *Oubliette* in Durham Caſtle, vol. LXXV. p. 989; and earneſtly hope that the worthy Biſhop, whoſe property it is, will loſe no time in having it filled up. The preſent gaoler may be truſted; but ſuch a horrible dungeon ſhould not remain. Let it not be ſaid there is one *Oubliette* in Britiſh ground. MELANCTHON.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelſea, Feb.* 3.

IN my account of Durham Gaol, publiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1805 (p. 990), the information which I received concerning Dr. *Hartwell's* legacy appears to have been incorrect; it there ſtates,

"Now in this there muſt be great arrears due, as it is ſeveral years ſince any perſon in this gaol received the benefit; but, as the Mayor and Corporation of Durham are *truſtees*, and a very reſpectable gentleman (Mr. Woodfield) clerk and treaſurer, this buſineſs will, no doubt, very ſoon be inveſtigated."

To the Lord Biſhop of St. David's I beg leave to expreſs my reſpectful acknowledgments, for the honour done me by the following *authentic* account of Doctor Hartwell's legacy; *viz.* "The eſtate at Fiſhbourne, out of which this legacy is paid, as well as ſeveral others, is ſomewhat more than ſufficient for the diſcharge of the ordinary demands made on the treaſurer according to the will. The rents are regularly paid by the tenant to the treaſurer; there is therefore a yearly ſurplus in hand, but there are no arrears due from the tenant, becauſe his rents are regularly paid, nor from the truſtees, becauſe there is no money undiſpoſed of which is due to any demand by will. If the demands of the year do not equal the 20*l.* the will has not provided for the diſpoſal of the ſurplus; it of courſe remains in the hands of the treaſurer of the charity. Out of this accumulating ſurplus the Truſtees have occaſionally relieved very great diſtreſs, as they did a few years ſince in the caſe of the tenant of the eſtate, whoſe corn-crops had been deſtroyed by the tremendous hail-ſtorm which did ſo much miſchief in the neighbourhood of Sedge-

Sedgefield, in the year 1792. They allowed him 60*l.* at two different payments, towards repairing the loſs of his corn-crop. There were five debtors releaſed out of gaol laſt year (1805); none the two previous years; four in 1802; none in 1801; one in 1800; none in 1799; one in 1798; four in 1797. The perſons to be releaſed are nominated by the Mayor and Corporation; if none are releaſed, it is becauſe none are nominated. The Mayor and Corporation are not the Truſtees; but they nominate objects as directed by the will, and recommend to the charity, and their recommendation is always accepted. The Truſtees appointed in Dr. Hartwell's will are the Dean and Chapter of Durham, or any three of them. The acting Truſtees have been for many years the Dean and four of the Prebendaries: as vacancies happen in the truſt by death, other Prebendaries are elected by the ſurviving Truſtees. Beſides the Biſhop of Lichfield, who is Dean, the preſent elected Truſtees are the Biſhop of Rocheſter, the Biſhop of St. David's, the Biſhop of Norwich, and the Rev. R. G. Bowyer."

I have likewiſe been informed, that the Dean of Durham (Biſhop of Lichfield) has increaſed his annual benevolence to the ſoup eſtabliſhment to 10 guineas, and that the ſurgeon's ſalary is 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum, and his bill for medicines.

P. S. The following gentlemen are the preſent twelve Truſtees under Biſhop Wood's Will, which has ceaſed to be in the Mayor and Corporation ſince they loſt their charter in 1768, viz. Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart.; Sir John Eden, bart.; Henry Mills, eſq.; Ralph Ord, eſq.; Rowland Burdon, eſq. M. P.; Charles Spearman, eſq.; Rev. John Hutton; Rev. Wm. Neſfield; Arthur Mowbray, eſq.; F. Johnſon, eſq.; William Ruſſell, eſq.; and R. J. Fenwick, eſq. Colonel of the Durham Volunteer Infantry.

Yours, &c. JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

YOU ſeem to delight in *enregiſtering* (to uſe a ſample of our newſpaper tranſlators) ſingular epitaphs. The following from the church-yard of CHINKFORD, a trot to which in a froſty morning is as conducive to health as reſidence on its creſted ſituation, are at your ſervice.

Head ſtone (in a ſcroll):

Let Judgment rule, Imagination ſleep,
Let Virtue triumph, thou, O Vice, go weep.

D. M. .. ...
Lat. N. 5. 37. 20. 13.
D. M. .. ...
From Greenwich — — 56. 37.

Filial gratitude
conſecrates this ſtone to the
memory of a much-valued parent,
MATTHEW COOK,
late of Bleak-hall, Edmonton;
died March 17, 1795, aged nearly 67 years,
leaving a widow, to whom he was married
1752, by whom he had 12 children.
The remains of ſix infants were interred in this ſpot; four repoſe at Great Amwell, Herts; and two, a ſon and a daughter, have yet to taſte the bitter cup of Death.
Alſo Mrs. SARAH COOK, mother of the above; departed this life June 1795, aged 72 years.

Another head ſtone cloſe by:

In memory of
Mrs. MARY COOK,
who departed this life,
16th of May, 1800, aged 47.

The firſt of theſe commemorates the maſter of a public houſe in the Marſh, called after him *Cook's ferry*, and was compoſed by his ſon, who had the reputation of a learned man.

The following will be more agreeable to the bulk of your readers, as commemorating, with equal truth, a different and more excellent character.

Mr. JOHN JEFFERSON,
late of this pariſh,
who departed this life January 27, 1791,
in the 84th year of his age.
Alſo of Mrs. MARY JEFFERSON,
wife of the above,
who departed this life June the 2d, 1775,
aged 48 years.
Alſo of Mrs. GRACE JEFFERSON,
ſecond wife of the above
Mr. JOHN JEFFERSON,
who departed this life the 2d of Jan. 1804,
in the 81ſt year of her age.
Her charity throughout the courſe of a long life was exemplary and uniform, of which the poor of the pariſh of Chinkford were diſtinguiſhed partakers: to them her name and memory will be gratefully endeared. Her life was uſeful and reſpected, and her death ſincerely lamented.

On a ſlab this inſcription to
Wm. Lawſon, eſq. Solicitor of Gray's-inn,
died June 20, 1800, aged 62.
Poſſeſſed of every ſocial virtue, he was a proof that the profeſſion of the Law is compatible with the moſt incorruptible integrity.

Yours, &c. VICINUS.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

(From FARLEY'S *Briſtol Journal.)*

"In old Rome, there were no hereditary honours; but when the virtue of a family was extinct, its honour was extinguiſhed too: ſo that no man, how nobly ſoever born, could arrive at any dignity, who did not win it by his perſonal merit: and here you ſeem to have emulated that antient ſpirit; for, though born to the firſt honours of your country, yet diſclaiming as it were your birth-right, and putting yourſelf upon the footing of a Roman, you were not content with inheriting, but reſolved to import new dignities into your family; and, after the example of your noble father, to open your own way to the ſupreme council of the kingdom."

The Dedication to Middleton's Life of Cicero.

AS we are confident our readers muſt feel intereſted in every circumſtance that reſpects the memory of Mr. Pitt, we have, ſince the publication of our laſt Journal, endeavoured to ſelect as full and impartial an account of this great man, as the materials which have fallen into our hands, and the limits of a public print, will allow. To do juſtice to his talents, would require eloquence equal to his own; and to attempt to enumerate the various acts of his political life, which entitle him to the admiration of mankind, would be to give the hiſtory of Europe for the laſt 20 years. All that we have therefore aimed at, is a brief review of the career of his public life, and an humble attempt to diſcriminate his genuine character.

Mr. PITT, it is generally known, was the ſecond ſon of that truly illuſtrious Statesman and celebrated Miniſter, the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, by Lady Heſter Grenville, the ſiſter of the late Earl Temple, and celebrated George Grenville, and aunt to the preſent Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Grenville. He was born at Hayes, in Kent, May 28, 1759, the year in which his father's triumphant and ſucceſsful Adminiſtration was at its zenith. The education of his early years, and the elements of his knowledge, were acquired with private tutors, under the immediate eye and correction of his father, who, even at a very early period, delighted in teaching him to argue with logical preciſion, and to ſpeak with elegance and force. At the early age of fifteen, Mr. Pitt was taken from domeſtic tuition, which was latterly under the ſuperintendance of that accompliſhed ſcholar, the late Rev. Dr. Wilſon, and entered at Pembroke College, in the Univerſity of Cambridge. He was there chiefly under the guidance and tuition of Dr. Turner, now Dean of Norwich, and the celebrated Dr. Pretyman, now Dean of London and Biſhop of Lincoln. The latter had previouſly been ſome time engaged in aſſiſting in Mr. Pitt's private tuition; and, as far as relates to claſſical and mathematical attainments, a better choice perhaps could not have been made. With reſpect to the important powers of eloquence, the beſt inſtructor of his day was certainly the late Earl of Chatham.

After the uſual courſe of ſtudy in the Univerſity of Cambridge, he was entered a ſtudent of Lincoln's Inn, and made ſo rapid a progreſs in his legal ſtudies, as to be ſoon called to the Bar with every proſpect of ſucceſs. We underſtand that he once or twice went upon the Weſtern circuit, and appeared as junior Counſel in ſeveral cauſes. He was, however, deſtined to fill a more important ſtation in the government of his country, than is uſually obtained through the channel of the Law. At the general election, 1780, he was nominated by ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſons in Cambridge, as a candidate to repreſent that Univerſity; but, notwithſtanding the high character he had obtained there, he found very few to ſecond his pretenſions. In the following year, however, he was returned for the Borough of Appleby, by the intereſt of Sir J. Lowther. On taking his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, he enliſted himſelf on the ſide of the party which had conſtantly oppoſed the Miniſter, Lord North, and the American war, and which regarded him with a degree of veneration; recognizing in his perſon the genius of his illuſtrious father revived, and acting, as it were, in him. His firſt ſpeech was in favour of Mr. Burke's Bill; and one of the firſt acts in which he took the lead in that Houſe, was extremely well calculated to increaſe his popularity. This was his motion for a Committee, to conſult upon the moſt effectual means to accompliſh a more equal repreſentation of the people in Parliament. His propoſitions were, indeed, rejected; but he continued to repeat

repeat and renew them from time to time; and thus kept up the public attention to this great object, which was consequently more generally canvaſſed than it ever had been before.

On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, the old Whig party fell into a ſtate of diſunion, nearly bordering upon diſſolution. Lord Shelburne became the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, aſſiſted by Mr. Pitt, who aſtoniſhed the country, and indeed all Europe, by the phænomenon of a Chancellor of the Exchequer at the age of twenty-three. He began his career with a prematurity of talent, which has no example, and in a time of difficulty, which required the moſt determined reſolution, the utmoſt vigour of exertion, and a mind of the moſt potent graſp, and unbounded comprehenſion; he not only poſſeſſed them all, but applied them with incomparable energy and effect to the advantage of his Country.

His popularity at this period effectually ſereened him from every charge which his youth and inexperience might juſtly have warranted, and which were ſtrongly urged againſt him by the adverſe party. The ſituation of the country was extremely critical. The American war had become generally odious; and all hearts panted for a ceſſation of hoſtilities. This object was, therefore, the firſt conſideration with the new Miniſtry.

The Combined Powers had recently experienced great humiliations, and conſequently the opportunity was not to be loſt. A general peace accordingly took place; but the terms of it were reprobated by a conſiderable part of the Nation. On this occaſion Mr. Pitt delivered a moſt maſterly defence of himſelf and his colleagues, which produced a correſponding, though not ſucceſsful effect. The Adminiſtration, of which he was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members, was therefore ſhort-lived. On its diſſolution, the young Statesman withdrew into retirement, and afterwards went abroad for ſome time, viſiting Italy, and ſeveral of the German Courts.

On the Coalition-miniſtry coming into place, Mr. Manſfield's ſeat for the Univerſity became vacant, by accepting the office of Solicitor-general, and Mr. Pitt determined to oppoſe him: with this view he went down to Cambridge; but he was not ſupported by the heads and ſenior members; one almoſt threw the door in his face, and wondered at the impudence of the young man, thus to come down and diſturb the peace of the Univerſity; though the aſſurance of ſupport from ſeveral independent Maſters of Arts, kept alive the ſcanty hopes of future ſucceſs. A few months, however, changed the ſcene; the Coalition-miniſtry was thrown out; he repaired in triumph to the Univerſity, was received with open arms, carried his election by means of a conſiderable majority, and was able alſo, by his influence, to make Lord Euſton his colleague.

An occaſion, as we have juſt remarked, ſuddenly offered, for bringing Mr. Pitt forward once more on the great theatre of politicks, as a candidate for fame and power. The Britiſh dominions in India had long been in an alarming ſituation, and it was generally admitted that an immediate remedy was indiſpenſably neceſſary to preſerve them. With this view, Mr. Fox, then Secretary of State, formed, digeſted, and brought forward his famous India Bill, which he carried through its ſeveral ſtages with a high hand.

The Coalition-miniſtry, compoſed of ſuch an heterogeneous mixture, notwithſtanding their majority in the Houſe of Commons, were generally obnoxious to the Nation; and this meaſure was particularly offenſive to the great body whom it immediately affected. Lord North and his new allies, were accordingly diſmiſſed; and Mr. Pitt, the new Premier, was aſſiſted by the advice of Lord Thurlow, as Keeper of the Great Seal, arrangements which, at that time, were however only conſidered as temporary!

He now aſtoniſhed the commercial and political world, by his own India Bill! He had the mortification to find the majority of the Houſe of Commons againſt him; and he was placed in the peculiar ſituation of a Miniſter acting with a minority, and that too in oppoſition to the ſtrongeſt conflux of talents ever combined againſt any Adminiſtration. He, however, remained firm in his ſeat amidſt a general confuſion; and though the Houſe had petitioned his Majeſty to diſmiſs him and his coadjutors, the young Premier ventured to inform the Repreſentatives of the

the Nation, that their Petition could not be complied with!

This ſtruggle between the Commons and the Crown was of the greateſt importance; but the people at large were of opinion, that the former encroached upon the Regal prerogative; on the queſtion being, in a manner, thrown into their hands, by a diſſolution of Parliament, a new one was returned, which changed the majority, and preſerved the Premier in his office.

The Commercial Treaty with France was a bold ſcheme, and evinced deep political and mercantile knowledge.

One of the moſt critical circumſtances in the annals of Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration, was the period when the Regal powers were, in a manner, unhappily ſuſpended, and all the wiſdom of the Legiſlature was required to form a Regency. It was a criſis not only novel, but of extreme magnitude, as likely to become the precedent for future times; no ſuch incident having, till then, occurred in the annals of our hiſtory. Some ſtateſmen would have worſhiped the riſing ſun; Mr. Pitt, however, purſued a different courſe, and, without ſeeking popularity, deſervedly acquired it.

When the Revolution took place in France, the ſituation of the Prime Miniſter of this kingdom became once more extremely critical. The aſpect of Europe had aſſumed a new face, ſince the Monarchy of France was ſhaken from its antient baſis. A war enſued, totally different from all former wars. In judging, therefore, of the merits of thoſe who were concerned in managing the affairs of the Nation, it is impoſſible to have recourſe either to precedents, or to old political principles. A new mode of action, a new ſcheme of politics, was to be deviſed, and adapted to the circumſtances of the day. If any merit be due to boldneſs of invention, to vigour of execution, to wide extenſion of plans, and to firmneſs and perſeverance of conduct, certainly the Adminiſtration of that day had an undoubted claim to public gratitude, however unſucceſsful their councils and plans proved.

The Poet Cowper, in the Taſk, referring to the difficulties in which Great Britain then ſtood, thus apoſtrophizes his country:

'Once Chatham ſav'd thee: who ſhall ſave thee next?'

The anſwer has been well given by the *Son of Chatham*, and is to be read in the Independence, Proſperity, and Glory of our native land. It was ſurely a rare felicity for one family to have produced two ſuch men.

The Union alſo of the two ſiſter kingdoms, Great Britain and Ireland, forms one of the moſt important epochs in Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration. The advantages and diſadvantages of the Union have been ſo often and ſo fully diſcuſſed, that we refrain from any obſervation on the ſubject. They who conſider it as beneficial to the Empire, venerate the Author of ſo grand a ſcheme; and even they who diſapprove of the meaſure, muſt admire the talents and perſeverance diſplayed in its execution. The Iriſh Union is ſtill farther memorable, as connected with Mr. Pitt's reſignation.

The ſubſequent events, on his being re-called to office by his Majeſty, are too recent for repetition. Though there are too many in the world who judge of meaſures not by their apparent expediency at the time when they were planned, but by the ſucceſs which attends them, yet the impartial part of the community declare, and poſterity will recognize, the merit of Mr. Pitt in exciting on the Continent a combination againſt the rapacity and ambition of the French Emperor; which circumſtances, on which it was impoſſible for human foreſight to calculate, have unfortunately rendered abortive.

Having given this ſhort ſketch of the moſt important occurrences of his political career, we ſubmit the following obſervations on his conduct as a Miniſter, and on his character as a private man, to the judgment of our readers:

An inflexible conſtancy of purpoſe, equally proof againſt caſual failure and the moſt inſurmountable difficulties; an erectneſs of principle, and a pride originating in, and ſupported by, his conſcious talent and integrity; theſe were his chief characteriſtics as a Miniſter; and his foibles, as connected with, and in a manner reſulting from the ſame virtues, were in fact nothing but their exceſs. This inflexibility of character accompanied him, as well in his means, as in his ends. Having fixed upon an end, general or particular, he fixed with equal firmneſs upon the means—and his ſyſtem once adopted,

ed, his action once commenced, he suffered nothing to move him, but persevered through obstacles and defeats to the full accomplishment or the complete frustration of his proposed views. He seemed to have adopted as his main principle of action, that Inconstancy was more fatal than Error; and that more was to be gained by persevering even in a wrong road, removing obstacles as they appeared, and moving steadily, though obliquely, to his end, than by changing his course as he discovered his errors. This was doubtless erroneous, but it was the error of a manly mind and lofty character. Mr. Pitt may indeed be said to have found it an inheritance from his father. It was this foible in his character which at times gave his adversaries advantage over him. As to himself, he wholly disregarded a partial failure; it was part of his system to expect such failures, and, deeming them indifferent, he had no anxiety to defend them.—Many measures of his administration might here be instanced, which he never attempted to defend, or, if he entered on his defence, it was with a kind of conscious pride, which still farther irritated his opponents.

Another characteristic foible of Mr. Pitt was an insurmountable jealousy of place and honour; which led him, in his avarice for exclusive reputation, to prefer instruments to associates, and thus commit the execution of his plans to those who were unequal to them. It is but justice, however, to add, that he shewed in every thing a peculiar magnanimity, and a characteristic grandeur, which never deserted him—his schemes, considered in the general, and as separated from their execution, were always great, and, as far as depended upon himself, the means and the execution bore the stamp of the same master. Speaking of him as Prime Minister, the Author of the *Pursuits of Literature* said—"Mr. Pitt goes into the House of Commons, not to cringe and to bow, but to do the business of the Nation; and he does it."

To speak of Mr. Pitt personally, therefore, and not as Minister, we cannot hesitate to say, that these are not times in which we can spare such a man. His firmness of purpose; his erect principle; his honourable pride; were qualities suited to the times; and, if with such greatness he had some weakness, we must remember human infirmity, and forgive him all. His Country owes him much, and must acknowledge the debt:—in its present situation, it does more than acknowledge it, it feels it too.

Mr. Pitt's best historical eulogium will be the plainest truth; nor can faction or artifice sully the lustre of his eminent services. A whole people are neither to be bribed, nor imposed upon. Envy may revile, and self-interest may seek to blacken; but his fame, in spite of every effort to blast it, in spite of all the assaults of low and little minds, will flourish, while this kingdom or its language shall endure. No state chicanery, no narrow system of vicious politics, sunk him to the level of the great; his object was England; his ambition was fame—an ambition that would have raised his Country above all the world, and himself along with her. The sight of his mind was infinite; and his schemes were to affect, not his Country, not the present age only, but Europe and posterity.

An attention to Commerce greatly distinguished Mr. Pitt's administration. Perhaps there is no man in the kingdom better acquainted with the principles of trade, than he was. The oldest and most experienced merchants have been astonished at his readiness in conversing with them upon subjects, of which they thought themselves exclusively masters. Many who have waited upon him, in full confidence that they should communicate some new and important information, have, to their great surprise, found him minutely and intimately acquainted with all those points to which they had conceived he was a stranger. By the close attention which he uniformly paid to the mercantile interests, he also secured to himself an exclusive basis of support, which enabled him not only to resist a most vigorous opposition, but to carry into effect financial measures, which until his time were deemed impracticable.

To the financial talents of Mr. Pitt even his most violent political enemies have ever been ready to do justice. Under his care order was restored in every branch of the public receipt and expenditure; and the revenues, which, when he came into office, were unequal to the demand of a most moderate peace establishment, soon increased to such a degree as enabled him to accomplish an object, which, if he had done nothing

nothing else, would alone have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of his Country. We mean the establishment of the Sinking Fund. For this great object he appropriated one million annually, which has now produced a fund of above eight millions a-year, applicable to the discharge of the National Debt. But much as we admire those great talents, which enabled him to conceive and accomplish so important an object, we are inclined to give him still greater credit for the unshaken firmness, for the inflexible perseverance with which he adhered to that plan in the most trying seasons of difficulty and distress. It is to that great and wise measure that we are indebted for our present financial prosperity. It is by the operation of that measure that this country has been enabled to bear, without any diminution of public credit, the enormous expences of a contest unprecedented in the annals of mankind.

His classical knowledge Mr. Pitt acquired, as before mentioned, under the care of a private tutor, at Burton Pynsent, the seat of his father; who himself frequently entered into disputations with him, and encouraged him to converse with others upon subjects far above what could be expected from his years. In the management of these arguments his father would never cease to press him with difficulties; nor would he permit him to stop, till the subject of contention was completely exhausted.

From the earliest expansion of his hopeful talents, he stood forth as ordained by destiny, as well as birth-right, to fill the station, and emulate the talents of Chatham. If he was not born an orator, he was earlier trained to oratory than any statesman of the age. In watching over the bright progress of his studies, and anticipating his future fame, his father was not deceived by parental partiality. Even when a boy, his talents for declamation were so prompt and ambitious, that when Lord Chatham one day heard of his tutor's intention to take him along with his elder brother to hear the debates in the House of Lords, he forbade him, saying to the tutor, "You may take the eldest, but I will not allow William to go; for I am sure that he would rise up and speak if he heard any thing that did not agree with his opinion."

Mr. Pitt's eloquence, if it possessed not all the vehemence of Mr Fox's, nor all the splendor of Mr. Burke's, was more perfect in its kind than the eloquence of either of those orators. Upon great occasions it was lofty, powerful, and commanding; it was equally calculated to animate the heart and delight the ear. Many of his speeches upon the Revolution are models of reasoning, as well as of eloquence. It was at times astonishing, instantaneous, and electric—the hearer seemed transported—the applause was often tumultuous. A more perfect command of language, a more judicious selection of phrases and epithets, no man ever possessed. It appeared sometimes as if his language had too much of elegance—yet it was always unstudied—there was not to be perceived, as in other orators, any painful effort or artifice; his language was perfectly natural to him, and whether in opening a subject or in reply, his diction was equally elegant. The arrangement of his matter was another admirable quality he possessed; nothing was involved; nothing confused; nothing crowded in the structure; all was clear and perspicuous, harmony and proportion pervaded the whole. His manner was dignified and commanding.

It has been often, but most erroneously supposed, that Mr. Pitt was harsh, haughty, and repulsive, in private life. The contrary is the fact; no man was ever more fondly beloved by his relatives, and the deep grief of all who were connected with him by ties of blood or friendship, is the best proof of the manner in which he attached every one to him who was honoured with his intimacy. In private life his manners were remarkably mild; the early associates of his infancy and youth were always remembered by him with the greatest affection. He delighted in patronizing and protecting them; he studied their interests and promoted their fortunes.

In drawing this slight sketch, we are well aware how inadequate it is to the extraordinary greatness of the subject; it must be left to the pen of some future Tacitus to record the transcendant talents and virtues of this Great Man, whose character will not shrink from a comparison with the first-rate geniuses "of Greek or Roman fame," and whom posterity will undoubtedly recognize, as one of the most upright and most able Statesmen of any age or nation. "Recorded honours shall gather

ther round his monument, and thicken over him—It is a ſolid fabrick, and will ſupport the laurels that adorn it."

Mr. Pitt held the offices of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, a Commiſſioner for the Affairs of India, Maſter of the Trinity Houſe, and High Steward of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

In his private conduct, Mr. Pitt was not only perfectly diſintereſted and correct, but, in many points of view, exemplary and amiable. In the various intereſting relations of ſon, brother, uncle, friend, he was equalled by few, and exceeded by none. Every year, even during the moſt buſy and proſperous periods of his long and eventful adminiſtration, he made it a rule to allot from eight or ten days to a fortnight, to a filial viſit to his aged and venerable mother (the late Counteſs Dowager of Chatham) at the family ſeat, Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire. With reſpect to his near and dear relatives, his conduct proved, that he uniformly preferred their intereſt and happineſs to his own; even in the caſe of thoſe who were in decided political hoſtility to his meaſures, and perſonally eſtranged from him. This has been exemplified, in what he has done, from time to time, for his worthy and amiable brother, the Earl of Chatham, and his more than parental care and attentions to the children of Earl Stanhope, by his eldeſt ſiſter, the late Counteſs. On Mr. Taylor, of Maidſtone, in ſome reſpects a very unequal match for the eldeſt daughter of Earl Stanhope, Mr. Pitt, to compenſate for the narrowneſs of that gentleman's circumſtances, conferred a lucrative ſituation in the Cuſtoms, which became vacant ſoon after the marriage.

Of the only child of his younger ſiſter, Lady Harriet Elliot, who died in child-bed, he was equally ſolicitous and careful. This young lady (daughter of the elder brother of the preſent Lord Elliot) reſided, and was educated under his auſpices, at Downing-ſtreet, until her fifteenth year. In Downing-ſtreet, Mr. Pitt's ſiſter, Lady Harriet Elliot, drew her laſt breath. She was attended in her laſt moments, and had ſpiritual conſolation adminiſtered to her, by the ſame Rev. Divine (the Biſhop of Lincoln, then Dr. Pretyman) who performed thoſe laſt ſad duties to her late illuſtrious brother. With reſpect to his perſonal or political friends and adherents, it may be truly ſaid of Mr. Pitt, that he literally followed the advice of the celebrated Wolſey (when excluded from power and greatneſs, and dead to worldly ambition) to his humble friend and faithful ſecretary Cromwell:

"Love thyſelf laſt;
Cheriſh thoſe hearts that hate thee."

The purity and diſintereſtedneſs of Mr. Pitt's perſonal character and official conduct, are too generally known and admitted, to require particular notice. To this even his great parliamentary opponent (Mr. Fox), in his ſpirit and candour, bore the moſt honourable teſtimony. In the courſe of his long adminiſtration, particularly towards the latter part of it, Mr. Pitt's pecuniary circumſtances became unavoidably embarraſſed. To ſuſtain the neceſſary ſtyle and dignity of the ſtation of firſt Miniſter of the Britiſh Empire, it is ſuppoſed that not leſs than the ſum of 20,000l. per annum is ſufficient. Of this ſum, the whole of his official emoluments, including what he derived from his permanent proviſion, the Wardenſhip of the Cinque Ports, was conſiderably leſs than three-fourths; and he was incapable of touching aught beyond. The little property which accrued to him when very young on the death of his father, and a few years ſince, on the demiſe of the late Counteſs of Chatham, was ſo comparatively trifling, as ſcarcely to be worth reckoning in ſuch an account. His debts, therefore, on his retirement from office, were conſiderable; and the embarraſſment was increaſed in conſequence of his ſalary as firſt commiſſioner of the Treaſury being at the ſame time ſeven quarters (amounting to 7000l.) in arrear. Theſe he, in his noble pride of diſintereſtedneſs, and lofty ſpirit of independence, refuſing all the cordial and repeated offers of aſſiſtance and ſervice from numerous wealthy friends, did every thing in his own power honourably and fully to liquidate. He immediately retired to a ſmall ready-furniſhed houſe, voluntarily parted with his handſome ſeat and extenſive demeſne at Hollwood in Kent, which at the hammer produced but 15,000l. and, as we are informed, lodged for ſome time the proceeds of the wardenſhip of the Cinque Ports at an eminent banker's in the Strand, for the

the farther ſatisfaction of his creditors. In theſe, as well as in ſome other points of view, he well merited the appellation of "the Ariſtides of the age." With reſpect to the value of the above office, which was the only permanent proviſion, or independent remuneration, which Mr. Pitt ever received for a very long ſeries of years ſpent, and, as it unhappily has proved, the exhauſtion of a life in the ſervice of his country, it is by no means worth 5000l. *per annum*. Its original amount was, a few years ſince, made up the round ſum of 3000l. to Mr. Pitt, out of which he had the eighteen-penny poundage to pay, which reduced it to 2755 l. *per annum*. To his predeceſſor Lord North, the amount of the office was, by a proportionate penſion, augmented to 4000 l. *per annum*.

By the unfortunate demiſe of Mr. Pitt, it is feared that the houſe of Chatham, founded by his illuſtrious father, will, as far as the lineal male ſucceſſion is concerned, in all human probability become extinct. Mr. Pitt never was married; and his only brother the Earl of Chatham, by his lady (the ſecond daughter of the late Lord Sydney), to whom he has been married nearly twenty three years, never had any iſſue. The Britiſh Nation was not ungrateful for the eminent public ſervices of the great Earl of Chatham: the pecuniary remunerations to his family were, therefore, not inconſiderable. On his retirement from office in 1761, a penſion of 3000 l. *per annum*, liable to the uſual deductions, was ſettled out of the 4½ *per cent.* Weſt India duties, on his lordſhip, on Lady Chatham, and, at her deceaſe, on the preſent Earl. On the death of the firſt Earl of Chatham in 1778, an annuity of 4000l. out of the Conſolidated Fund was ſettled on the iſſue male of his body poſſeſſing that peerage; and it was accompanied by an immediate grant of 20,000 l. for the payment of his debts. Such was the gratitude of the country to one of the firſt political characters that ever exiſted.

His grateful Country, anxious to pay their full tribute of reſpect to the venerated memory of the lately-departed Premier, have decreed to him, by the unanimous voice of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, the honours of a public funeral and a monument:

"Reſolved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that His Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that the Remains of the Right honourable William Pitt be interred at the public charge; and that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter, Weſtminſter, to the memory of that excellent Statesman, with an inſcription expreſſive of the public ſenſe of ſo great and irreparable a loſs; and to aſſure His Majeſty that this Houſe will make good the expences attending the ſame."

The Houſe of Commons have moreover demonſtrated their ſenſe of his diſintereſted integrity by a ſecond Vote:

"Reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to repreſent to His Majeſty, that this Houſe, having received information that, on the death of the late Right honourable William Pitt, he left Debts to a conſiderable amount, for the payment of which his property has been found inſufficient, and being deſirous to ſhew every teſtimony of their eſteem and reſpect for the memory of the ſaid Right honourable William Pitt, moſt humbly beſeech His Majeſty to advance a ſum, not exceeding forty thouſand pounds, towards the payment of the ſaid debts; and to aſſure His Majeſty that this Houſe will make good the ſame:"

In the City Senate alſo a ſimilar mark of attention and reſpect has been paid, by a Reſolution, "That this Court, deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the inflexible integrity, tranſcendant ability, and ſplendid virtue, of the late illuſtrious and excellent Miniſter, the Right honourable William Pitt, do cauſe a Monument to be erected within the Guildhall of this City, to perpetuate his memory, with a ſuitable inſcription, expreſſive of their veneration for ſo pre-eminent a character, and of the irreparable loſs this nation has ſuſtained by the death of ſo exalted and diſintereſted a Statesman." M. G.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

I PERCEIVE by the public papers, that the Committee of the Corporation of London have publicly adverti/ed, that they will meet in the Council Chamber in Guildhall, on Wedneſday the 23d of April, 1806, at one o'clock preciſely, to receive Models or Deſigns for a Monument, with Propoſals (ſealed up) for executing the ſame, to perpetuate the memory of the late Right Honourable William Pitt.

Having been favoured by a gentleman of the firſt-rate talents with his general idea on the ſubject of a proper Monument

Monument for this much-lamented Statesman, I cannot do a more acceptable service than to throw it open, through your universally-read pages, to the Artists who may be competitors for the honour of being employed by the City.

"The back ground of the monument to be black marble, of a pyramidal form. No Pagan ornament whatever. The Figure in front, with flowing hair, and the Gown of Cicero, in the act of Speaking. All modern dress destroys the figure. The Inscription to be in English, simply recounting his virtues; lamenting the early period of his death; and concluding with, "The labours of the Statesman never deadened his feelings. The *ruling passion* was still predominant; and, though resigned as a Christian, his last sigh was *really* breathed for the Prosperity of his Country." J. N.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 14.

A WORTHY neighbour of mine has frequently several Clergymen at his table, neither of whom is the parson of the parish. He is often at a loss to ascertain whether, according to etiquette, the Dr. the A. M. the A. B. the beneficed, or the unbeneficed, should be first called upon to say Grace, and at the removal of the table cloth. The want of this knowledge is apt to occasion a distressing pause. Now, as I find there are various opinions as to the matter in question, pray have the goodness to indulge my neighbour and me with your's, that the solemn duty may be properly performed; a duty which I am sorry to find is now almost wholly neglected at many tables.

May I trouble you yet farther? We read in Juvenal,

——— nulli major fuit usus edendi
Tempestate meâ, Circæis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad Saxum, Rhutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu.

Query; as the Rhutupian shore evidently means Richborough in Kent, the oysters alluded to were certainly conveyed to Rome from that place, but whether in a fresh or pickled state, our friend Juvenal doth not inform us; if only in the latter, it tends to shew that the epicure he alludes to must have had a very nice distinguishing palate indeed: if in the former, it would give us pleasure to know whether any ever now arrive at Rome from thence, or any other part of our coasts, in a state fit for such an epicure's table; and, if they do, how they are packed and barrelled for that purpose B.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 17.

THE accident by fire to Mr. Knight's mansion at Downton, in Shropshire, while he was in London, recorded in some of the Newspapers since Christmas, seems to have escaped your notice; and, therefore, one would hope the damage was not considerable. A description of the house may be seen in Mr. Shaw's "Tour through the West of England," and Mr. Lipscombe's "Tour through South Wales."

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(*Continued from vol.* LXXV. *p.* 1124.)

UPON a slope at the foot of Skiddaw, on the Keswick side, stands Ormathwaite, an old-fashioned family mansion, in an inclosure of 150 acres; the ascent is moderate, but, as the walk recedes, it acquires some novelty of interest, by the obscurity thrown over the Lake of Derwent; the Southern rocks become massed in one formidable groupe, and the bason is no longer clearly defined, if we except the view from the summer-house, an admired point of considerable elevation Eastward. In our way, the hedge-rows of a bye lane open abruptly, and discover the parsonage, a delectable habitation, which concentrates from its white bow-window all the *delicia* of the valley. Mr. Gray has fixed the value of the copy, pourtrayed with all the fineness of the original, at the very moderate estimate of a thousand pounds! Facing the house is a fine terrace-walk, well raised above the floor of the vale, which spreads a delicious pastoral verdure, and is diversified with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The mountain heads, wrapt in cowls of shadow, rise in grotesque variety, and resemble the festoons of a curtain pendulous from the utmost verge of the horizon.

24th. Hired ponies and a guide to explore the chaotic mysteries of Borrowdale, Formerly the only human vestige that presented itself in this dreary chasm, was the solitary track of the Dalesman. The road is now sufficiently perspicuous; though from the savage asperities of the scenery, it could still be no matter of surprize, if a susceptible stranger should feel somewhat awed, or even intimidated, in his progress. A second beautifully-wooded eminence rises behind Castle Crag; and the Derwent

Derwent rolls its rapid channel at the foot of it. The water of this beautiful river has no tinge of the mountain impurities: the vari-coloured ſtones and granite, of which its bed is compoſed, glitter in the pellucid ſtream like the phaſes of a priſm. From many of theſe tremendous cliffs the fragments have been flung in awful profuſion, and from the danger of inſtant ſucceſſion no part of the dale appears ſecure. Large and ponderous maſſes of rock are ſeen arreſted in the various ſtages of their fall; ſome of them have become fixed, and given birth to moſs and trees; and others remain in a ſtate yet menacing the ſafety of the traveller. One of them of immenſe bulk is ſhaped like a ſhip's keel, and concave enough in the baſe to admit of the paſſage of a perſon's hand and arm: it meaſures in length 30 yards, and 8 in height, and is computed to weigh 1700 tons. A cottage, nevertheleſs, ſtands contiguous to this maſſive fragment. As we advanced, ſometimes croſſing, and at others ſhoring the river, we noticed on our left the famous Eagle's Crag. The devaſtation formerly committed by theſe predatory invaders is ſaid to have amounted to the ſum of one lamb a day; but the hazard of the enterpriſe bears no preſent proportion to the value of the reward. A gill in the Eagle Cliff communicates on the poſtern ſide, by a precipitous paſs of five miles with the vale of Langdale, the character of which is not yielding to that of Borrowdale, in its aſſemblage of the ſublime and terrific. This, however, was inſufficient to daunt the intrepidity of the notorious Hatfield, who eſcaped his purſuants by this route after the detection of his impoſtures by Judge Hardinge at Keſwick *. On the right we ſaw a mine of black lead in full work: here and there is a knoll crowned with a ſparing tuft of lively verdure, a contraſt powerfully impreſſive in ſcenes where barbariſm and deſolation only are in conſiſtency; and indeed where civilization ſeems to have made ſo little progreſs, that a perſon long uſed to the ſecurity and comforts of ſocial life, is led involuntarily to form aſſociations of the moſt painful kind. Reached Li-Ton, a little miſerable village, whence we clambered a rugged ſteep bounded by a gulph in which a cataract is daſhed from rock to rock, with a wildneſs and impetuoſity well ſuited to the horrors of the ſurrounding ſcene. From the ſummit we commanded a noble retroſpect of mountain overtopping mountain, as if aſpiring to lift its rugged brow beyond that of its towering neighbours. Hence we deſcended by a treacherous cauſeway towards the village of Gateſgarth; and at this point of our pilgrimage were moſt impreſſed with the ſavage ſublimity of the ſpectacle. We were not ſeated in the boſſe or bold ravine of a wooded country, tempered and enlivened by all the ſoft varieties of vegetative ornament, but engulphed in a deſart chaſm, encompaſſed by perpendicular walls, of a magnitude ſo formidable, as in the terrors of an untravelled region would well nigh extinguiſh the hope of progreſs. At the head of Honiſter, an enormous crag forming part of the left boundary, is a ſlate quarry, and the traveller's halloo vibrating through a long and varied cadence, is no ſooner heard by the miners, than the cheering reſponſe is conveyed him by the ſhrill but faint echoes of a horn they keep for the purpoſe; nor is this any contemptible gratification to the weary victim of ſolitude and deſpondence, where no ſound but the reverberation of the torrent's roar viſits his ſad ear. The entrance to the Vale of Buttermere lies under a huge alpine ridge, projecting between the walls of the dale, called Borrowdale Hawſe. Here the mountains recede, ſo as to form a conſiderable angle; and above thoſe on the left lies Waſſe-water, a little lake of conſiderable picture, but of acceſs moſt laborious, from the nature of its ſurrounding ſoil, which is utterly void of tenacity. Buttermere is three miles long, and not exceeding one in breadth: its ſhape is as regular an oblong as a garden pond; and its mountain ſides, though bold and precipitous, are raiſed with all the ſtiffneſs and regularity of garriſon ramparts. The blue tag, as the ſtone is called, of which the dark and ſwampy mountains are chiefly formed, is not porous, and abſorbs little moiſture; a circumſtance which accounts for the number and variety of thoſe little ſilver falls, that are ſeen at intervals hurrying down their dark dun ſides in ſuch volume and velocity, as to reſemble at a diſtance the fixity of pendent icicles.

A gen-

* See vol. LXXIII. pp. 779. 876. 983. EDIT

A gentleman of Cockermouth has lately graced the Eastern shore of the Lake with a neat cottage, and a strip of cultivation. The noble groupe of Honister, and the Hawse particularly, excited our admiration as we drew nigh the village. Since the happiness of this little hamlet was invaded by the arts of that accomplished villain, whose crimes were only expiable by death, scarcely a tourist has omitted to include Buttermere in the map of his route. The people of the country represent the quondam Col. Hope (agreeably to the then prevalent rumours) a gentleman of the most fascinating manners. Mary *, the unfortunate victim of his artifices, of a dark complexion, and good figure, wears an attire of deep mourning, and with aspect of settled pensiveness. She has been celebrated as a *beauty*; but though it was her lot from an early age to draw the *doubtful* homage of admiration (for she was denominated from childhood the Beauty of Buttermere) her countenance, which is irregular and strongly marked in profile, is remarkable for little more than an interesting expression. Some early visitants, of more curiosity than discernment, affected to turn in disgust from a set of features, which report had falsely represented "*adeo vemsta, ut nihil supra.*" But, though not beautiful, it is easy to discern a silent sadness in her deportment, sympathizing with the distresses of her heart; while she submits with a dignified calmness to be the subject of a *publicity*, to which her *misfortunes*, not her *birth*, have exposed her.

But not the pity and protection for which her misfortunes and her innocence so eloquently plead, and which her return to the duties of a menial station so powerfully claim, have been sufficient to shelter her from the merciless brutality of the curious and unfeeling. Some have taunted her with the imputation of credulity; others have inveighed against the public demonstration of a still surviving grief, in the choice of her apparel. Such cruelties were surely needless to draw afresh the tears of memory!—Alas! in the ear of Mary,

Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, *flebile* lingua [ripæ. †
Murmurat exanimis; respondent *flebile*

After a comfortable refreshment we bade adieu to Mary, and followed the steps of our conductor through the rich vale of Newlands. The road skirts a horrible precipice for miles; a chain of fine bold fells range themselves in picturesque irregularity upon its borders; these, though prominent, are cloathed with a green vellum down, suited to the amenity of a fertile pasturage, and agreeably relieve the eye, which has been long stretched in a painfully-exclusive survey of the "*scopulis pendentibus antrum.*" Gouldscope, a stupendous ferruginous mountain, recedes from the line on our right: this was worked as a mine in the reign of Elizabeth, and is a very noble object.

Aug. 26th. Rose early, and rambled to Ormathwaite, where we met the sun upon the mountains. After breakfast penetrated the jaws of Borrowdale, and wound by a steep and very sudden turn over the mountains on our left to Wattenlath. This little lake is void of every humanizing accompaniment: the village is a knot of poor cottages, curiously huddled together in the dreary hollow of a mountainous waste. The river Lowdore dashes downward from the lake with a harsh noise and an inconceivable wildness; and the broken pyramids of its rocky channel jut many feet above its surface. By degrees its impetuosity is appeased by a smoother course, and the abruptness of its frequent circumvolutions. It is not a scene fitted to convey an impression either of soft or lively feeling; but it might serve to flatter the frenzy of a misanthropic melancholy, or to wake whatever is cheerless and terrible in the spirit of romance. We pursued the stream through a green rushy bottom, doubling like the folds of a serpent; and from a turfy eminence that commands the vale, we beheld it first watering the village of Wattenlath, and ultimately swelling the volume of Lowdore. The ride concludes to admiration. Suddenly losing sight of the Lowdore, we struck into the deep shade of that fine grove which waves upon the summit of its rocks. The huge masses strewed upon its terrific verge, like the shattered fragments of some once magnificent edifice, lie half enveloped in a mantle: the work of centuries. For more than a mile we advanced in these scenes of beautiful confusion. At length the veil was drawn aside, and the valley once more stretched beneath our feet; but we

* See vol. LXX. p. 622. Edit.

† Ovid, Met. xi. 52.

soon

ſoon diſcovered that this was not the point to look from. The chaos of Borrowdale and Lowdore forfeits all its grandeur from too great proximity, and the eye falls full upon the ſcrubby patch of land that ſpreads below the Lake of Baſſenthwaite.

27th. Breakfaſted at Buttermere with a party of Scotch pedeſtrians; who, though elated with the recollection of Lomond and Benhevis, were eagerly purſuing their route to Winander and Skiddaw. Behind them rode a little boy, at whoſe back was ſlung a baſket, the common *viaticum* of linen and proviſion; while his poney groaned under the more philoſophic burthen of plumbago and quartz. The accidental interviews of travellers, whether of buſineſs or pleaſure, furniſh an intereſting example of the infinite varieties of occupation and taſte; and a liberal mind ſeldom fails to imbibe a reſpect for honeſt employments, however little they may have ſubſerved its intereſt, or promoted its pleaſure. The common remark, "*Omne ignotum pro mirifico*," is by no means limited in its application, and may be regarded as an error ſalutary in its operation upon all who are ingenuous enough to admit that inferiority which they muſt ſometimes inevitably feel; and who are not ſo narrowed by Ignorance, or blinded by Conceit, as to condemn what they do not underſtand. We parted accordingly, after familiarly comparing notes, with an interchange of civilities; and the collectors fell involuntary into the poſition of Queen Dido, on the occaſion of her parting interview with Æneas in the Shades:

"*Illa ſolo, fixos oculos averſa tenebat.*"
ÆNEID vi.

We now croſſed the vale at the head of Cromack Water, to viſit Scale Force. This is a river tumbling down a chine, or deep fiſſure in the rock; and taken abſtractedly as a fall, is perhaps the boldeſt in the country. Its breadth is diſproportionate, but its extreme force and great perpendicular height (which I cannot ſtate with ſufficient preciſion) produce a tremendous effect. A tree is ſeen ſtraggling here and there from a cleft of the naked ſcreens which incloſe it. Hence we meaſured back our ſteps to the village, and croſſed the Lake by a road lately cut upon its Eaſtern rim: it is four miles long, and abounds with fiſh. The char is plentiful in theſe lakes; probably on account of their very conſiderable depth. The environs of Cromack-water are highly picturesque. When we had reached the foot of it, we aſcended a pretty winding wood walk, which Graſmire, the grandeſt of its rocks, wrapt in a ſolemn ſhade. Low on our left appeared the vale and chapel of Loweſwater. About half a mile from the public houſe on Scale Hill, we gained the ſummit of a craggy eminence, and were gratified with a view of the richeſt variety I ever beheld. On one ſide was a bird's-eye landſcape of immenſe extent, and terminated by a blue Northern diſtance, which I could not then accurately diſtinguiſh. It was the vale of Lorton; watered by the river Cocker, which is at one extremity, the common outlet of theſe lakes; and at the other, empties itſelf into the ſea. The incloſures of waving corn and rich green paſture, ſtretch halfway up the mountain's ſides, while groupes of the neateſt cottages ſeek a ſhelter in the hanging wood, or ſkirt themſelves with mountain verdure. Exactly over our heads frowned the ferocious Graſmire; and bending our eyes to the right, the Cromack appeared in a novel and much more advantageous light; for, being conſiderably elevated, the numerous little bays which waſh the mountain's feet, come boldly into view; and as we comprize the various bearings and interſections of all theſe noble ramparts (which are ſtreaked with a red brown cruſt, ſo as ſtrikingly to reſemble copper), in a ſingle turn the harmony of the whole preſents a far more pleaſing *coup d'œil* than the traveller on the margin could imagine, whoſe eye feaſts upon a ſolitary ſcreen of them. Farther Weſtward a glimpſe is caught of the head of Loweſwater, flowing the valley before mentioned. It occurred to us that this point would afford an admirable *panorama*. Leaving Scale, we rode along the ſkirts of the vale, through pleaſant lanes; and from an aſcent, diſcovered that the diſtance upon which we gazed was a line of Scotch cliffs parted by the Frith of Solway. After luxuriating for ſome miles amid the ſcenes of human cultivation, and ſocial felicity (an enjoyment which we had now learned to prize) we loſt ſight of the Frith, and ſtruck into the high turnpike road that leads from Cockermouth to Keſwick. At Swin-

ſide

ſide the country opened, and diſcovered by far the moſt impoſing *tout enſemble* of the vale of Keſwick. In a bottom on our left, we looked upon encloſures of ſilken verdure, and beyond them Baſſenthwaite water expanded itſelf beneath a coverlet of deep ſhade. At a diſtance of three miles the giant frontiers of the Lake of Keſwick aroſe, broken by broad interſpaces, which the ſpectator is left to fill with the creations of his fancy. This is the point from which the eye of a ſtranger ſhould firſt open upon theſe veſtiges of an earthly paradiſe. Nothing is ſeen but what is characteriſtic of grandeur or of beauty. Nature has left a void, in many an outlined glen or broken viſta, and juſt inſpires the beholder with a taſte to finiſh it to perfection: This ſhe never accompliſhes of herſelf, and the ſpell of imagination diſſolves into an inſtant and dull ſatiety by a ſingle effort to extend a boundary ſo magically fixed. Art could never have contrived to throw the veil ſo delicately over the ſcenes of fiction.

28th. A morning of inceſſant heavy rain: towards evening the clouds diſperſed, and we took the opportunity of a clearer ſky, to walk a couple of miles on the Penrith road. Looked at the purported remains of a Druid Temple; a circle of 50 ſtones ſet upright in the centre of a corn field on the right of the road.

A minute account of their hiſtory has been furniſhed by Mr. Pennant; and other antiquaries; but the wonder of '*How the d—l they came there*,' ceaſes at the recollection of Stonehenge; ſince none of them exceeds 8 feet in height. With all our ſcientific improvements of ſimplicity in the ſtructure, and diſpatch in the application of the mechanical powers; the rudeſt of our anceſtors, it would appear, were in poſſeſſion of inſtruments, not yielding in the extent of their operation to the lever or the pulley!

29th. A tolerable light atmoſphere; and we mounted Skiddaw, but overlooking the *Via Trita*, which is over Latering, or Skiddaw's Cub (as it is called) we climbed its ſteep ſides, (covered with ſlippery ling and moſs) with exceſſive labour. The gills, which are little more than ſtreaks of a dark earth in a view from the plain beneath us, we found to be ſo many tremendous craters yawning in the ſides of the mountain. The view when we had aſcended ſome yards, was as much more extenſive than that from Ormath Park, as might be expected from its greater elevation. It was a warm day; and when we had accompliſhed half the journey, the change in our feelings plainly indicated that of the atmoſphere by which we were ſurrounded. When we had reached the ſummit, the cold was equal in degree to that commonly experienced on a windy day in December. Its ſurface is covered with a deep cruſt of looſe ſlate, and a rough crumbling ſtone; the clouds hung ſo low over its top, as to prevent the poſſibility of a clear view to any extent. The lakes looked like pieces of poliſhed glaſs of various dimenſions, and irregularly cut; and the mountains ſhrunk into a ſcale of diminutive proportion. This beautiful map reminded me of a miniature exhibition by an ingenious Frenchman, of the lakes and mountains of Switzerland; the former were of glaſs, and the latter of chalk and moſs in alto relievo. Some touriſts have been particular in their delineations of this extenſive ſurvey; and for an inimitable ſpecimen of hyperbole and bombaſt in deſcription, I cannot forbear to refer the curious reader to the narration of this journey by the celebrated authoreſs of the Myſteries of Udolpho! On the evening of this day we lingered probably for the laſt time on the margin of the lake. The image of a glowing moon danced in the boſom of the water, and, diffuſing a pale yellow gleam over its ſurface, beamed a tranſparency of the rocks and woods that hung in cluſters upon its ſhores. Myriads of golden orbs burniſhed the vault of Heaven. The revels of the peaſantry were ſpent, and the minſtrel had ceaſed to play. A faint murmur only eſcaped the torrents; all beſides was hush, ſilence, and ſerenity! In ſhort, the finiſhed night-piece of the Iliad was before us:

As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night, [light,
O'er Heav'n's clear azure ſpreads her ſacred
When not a breath diſturbs the deep ſerene,
And not a cloud o'ercaſts the ſolemn ſcene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And ſtars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole,
O'er the brown trees a yellow verdure ſhed,
And tip with ſilver every mountain's head,
Now ſhine the vales, the rocks in proſpect riſe,
A *flood* of *glory* burſts from all the ſkies!

(To be continued.)

25. The

15. *The Chronicle of* Froiſſart; *tranſlated by Mr.* Johnes. *(Continued from vol. LXXV. p. 633.)*

WE cloſed our review of the ſecond volume at p. 266 of the preceding volume. The preſent opens with ſaying, "There was confuſion in all parts of the world, as well between the Kings of France and England as between John King of Caſtile and the King of Portugal, for the war there had been renewed." A picture this that might apply to the preſent ſtate of affairs on the Continent. The Admiral of France landed with troops in Scotland. "The lords and their men lodged themſelves in Edinburgh, which, notwithſtanding it is the reſidence of the King, and is the Paris of Scotland, is not ſuch a town as Tournay or Valenciennes, for there is not in the town 4000 houſes. The people ſoon murmured at them; and the French themſelves ſoon regretted their coming, and with difficulty their commander pacified them. Louis King of France was married to Margaret of Hungary by proxy, and his brother Charles to the daughter of the Duke of Bavaria: but the Marquis de *Blanque-fort* (qu. Brandebourg?) brother to the King of the Romans, ſeized Margaret of Hungary in her mother's ſtrong caſtle, who, for fear of his threats, gave him her daughter, "who was directly married, and he inſtantly went to bed to her." The Scotch and French ravaged Northumberland, under King Robert, "with *red bleared eyes, of the colour of ſandal wood, which clearly ſhewed he was no valiant man*, but would rather remain at home than march to the field. He had, however, nine ſons, who loved him." (p. 34.) Richard King of England went againſt them, and lodged at Sir John de *Briſcle* (Beverley); during which time his ſon, Sir John Holland, killed Ralph Stafford, whoſe death was greatly reſented. The French and Scotch avoided a battle, and Northumberland and Scotland were laid waſte by the different parties, and Melroſe abbey, "which in all the preceding wars of England and Scotland had been ſpared, was burnt and deſtroyed." The Earl of Suffolk prevented Richard from purſuing the French and Scotch, who had invaded England, farther than Carliſle*. When the King ſaw the Duke of Lancaſter, "being peeviſh and choleric from preceding converſation, he ſaid, haſtily, "Uncle of Lancaſter, you ſhall not yet ſucceed in your plans, &c." The King returned, and ſo did the Scots, who upbraided the French with having done them more miſchief than the Engliſh, by riding through their corn [wheat], oats, and barley, in their march, which they trod under foot, not condeſcending to follow the roads; for which damages they would have a recompence before they left Scotland: and they ſhould neither find veſſel nor mariner who would dare to put to ſea without their permiſſion. Many knights and ſquires complained of the timber they had cut down, and of the miſchief they had done to lodge themſelves. The French returned, after the Admiral had undertaken to make good theſe damages, and on his return magnified the number and proweſs of the Engliſh, and contended with the Conſtable. The Duke of Burgundy, having made peace with his rebellious ſubjects in Flanders, Froiſſart proceeds to the wars in Portugal, between John King of Caſtile and the baſtard of Portugal, brother to the late King Ferdinand.

The Count de Foix, at the entreaty of the Princeſs of Wales, remitted to the Count d'Armagnac 60,000 francs, out of his ranſom of 250,000. Froiſſart took a journey into Bearn, to viſit the Count of Foix, "enquiring on all ſides for news, and arrived at the Count's reſidence at Orthes, in Bearn, on St. Catherine's day, in the year of Grace 1388. He was received by the Count in his hotel, and entertained according to his pleaſure. His wiſh was to enquire news relative to his hiſtory; and he had at his option barons, knights, and ſquires, who gave the information, as well as the gallant Count de Foix himſelf" (pp. 73, 74); with whom he travelled, and was entertained with relations of various feats of arms. The Count de Foix was of an implacable temper, and left the Governor of Lourde to die of his wounds in a dungeon. "Ha! holy Mary! ſaid Froiſſart to the Knight, who told him the ſtory, was not this a great act of cruelty?"

* Mr. J. ſtrangely ſuppoſes Froiſſart miſtakes this city for *Caerleon*; becauſe he ſays, "King Arthur formerly reſided here more than elſewhere, on account of the fine woods which ſurround it, and for the grand adventures of arms which had happened near it." (p. 47.)

cruelty?" 'Whatever it was,' replied he, 'ſo it happened; and ill betide him who angers the Count, for then he pardons none.' (p. 115.) He alſo was acceſſary to the death of his own ſon and heir; his behaviour to whom and his wife ſee pp. 127—133.

Froiſſart's reception at Orthes:

"On the morrow we ſet out, and dined at Montgerbal, when having remounted, and drank a cup at Ercie, we arrived by ſun-ſet at Orthes. The Knight diſmounted at his own houſe, and I did the ſame at the hotel of the Moon, kept by a ſquire of the Count, called Ernauton du Pin, who received me with much pleaſure, on account of my being a Frenchman. Sir Eſpaign du Lyon, who had accompanied me, went to the caſtle, to ſpeak with the Count on his affairs: he found him in his gallery, for a little before that hour he had dined. It was a cuſtom with the Count, which he had followed from his infancy, to riſe at noon and ſup at midnight. The Knight informed him of my arrival, and I was inſtantly ſent for; for he is a lord above all others who delights to ſee ſtrangers, in order to hear news. On my entering he received me handſomely, and retained me of his houſehold, where I ſtaid upwards of twelve weeks, well entertained, as were my horſes. Our acquaintance was ſtrengthened from having brought with me a book which I had made at the deſire of Winceſlaus of Bohemia, Duke of Luxembourg and Brabant. In this book, called Le Meliador, is contained all the ſongs, ballads, roundelays, and virelays, which that gentle Duke had compoſed, and of them I had made this collection. Every night after ſupper I read out to him parts; during which time neither he nor any one elſe ſpoke, for he was deſirous I ſhould be well heard, and took much delight in it. When any paſſages were not perfectly clear, he himſelf diſcuſſed them with me, not in his Gaſcon language, but in very good French. I ſhall relate to you ſeveral things reſpecting him and his houſehold, for I tarried there as long as I could gain any information. Count Gaſton Phœbus de Foix, of whom I am now ſpeaking, was at that time fifty-nine years old; and I muſt ſay, that, although I have ſeen very many knights, kings, princes, and others, I have never ſeen any ſo handſome, either in the form of his limbs and ſhape, or in countenance, which was fair and ruddy, with grey and amorous eyes, that gave delight whenever he choſe to expreſs affection. He was ſo perfectly formed, one could not praiſe him too much. He loved earneſtly the things he ought to love, and hated thoſe which were becoming him ſo to do. He was a prudent knight, full of enterpriſe and of wiſdom. He had never any unbelievers with him; reigned prudently, and was conſtant in his devotions. There were regular nocturnals from the Pſalter; prayers, from the Rituals, to the Virgin, to the Holy Ghoſt, and from the Burial Service. He had every day diſtributed as alms, at his gate, five florins in ſmall coin, to all comers. He was liberal and courteous in his gifts; and well knew how to take when it was proper, and to give back where he had confidence. He mightily loved dogs above all other animals; and, during the Summer and Winter, amuſed himſelf much with hunting. He never liked any fooliſh works nor ridiculous extravagances; and would know, every month, the amount of his expenditure. He choſe from his own ſubjects twelve of the moſt able to receive and adminiſter his finances; two of them had the management for two months, when they were changed for two others; and from them he ſelected one as comptroller, in whom he placed his greateſt confidence, and to whom all the others rendered their accounts. This comptroller accounted by rolls or written books, which were laid before the Count. He had certain coffers in his apartments, whence he took money to give to different knights, ſquires, or gentlemen, when they came to wait on him; for none ever left him without a gift; and theſe ſums he continually increaſed, in order to be prepared for any event that might happen. He was eaſy of acceſs to all, and entered very freely into diſcourſe, though laconic in his advice and in his anſwers. He employed four ſecretaries to write and copy his letters; and theſe ſecretaries were obliged to be in readineſs the moment he came out from his cloſet. He called them neither John, Walter, nor William, but his Good-for-nothings, to whom he gave his letters, after he had read them, either to copy or to do any thing elſe he might command. In ſuch manner did the Count de Foix live. When he quitted his chamber at midnight, for ſupper, twelve ſervants bore each a large lighted torch before him, which were placed near his table, and gave a brilliant light to the apartment. The hall was full of knights and ſquires; and there were plenty of tables laid out for whoever choſe to ſup. No one ſpoke to him at his table, unleſs he firſt began a converſation. He commonly ate heartily of poultry, but only the wings and thighs; for in the daytime he neither ate nor drank much. He had great pleaſure in hearing minſtrels, as he himſelf was a proficient in the ſcience, and made his ſecretaries ſing ſongs, ballads,

lads, and roundelays. He remained at table about two hours, and was pleased when fanciful dishes were served up to him, which having seen, he immediately sent them to the tables of his knights and squires. In short, every thing considered, though I had before been in several courts of kings, dukes, princes, counts, and noble ladies, I was never at one which pleased me more, nor more delighted with feats of arms, than at this of the Count de Foix. There were knights and squires to be seen in every chamber, hall, and court, going backwards and forwards, and conversing on arms and amours. Every thing honourable was there to be found. All intelligence from distant countries was there to be learnt; for the gallantry of the Count had brought visitors from all parts of the world. It was there I was informed of the greater part of those events which had happened in Spain, Portugal, Arragon, Navarre, England, Scotland, and on the borders of Languedoc; for I saw, during my residence, knights and squires arrive from every nation. I therefore made enquiries from them, or from the Count himself, who cheerfully conversed with me." (p. 124.)

The adventures of this Count and his family occupy 50 pages, till interrupted by the wars of Castile, where what happened at the siege of Algubarotas is revealed to the Count, by a spirit called Orton le Noir. (pp. 188—194.)

Of the arrival of Leon, King of Armenia, in France, on which occasion Froissart describes the state of Genoa in his time, and relates the death of the King of Cyprus, and many stories of the Turks and Tartars. (pp. 208—224.) Leon died at Paris, and was buried there in great pomp.

The affairs of Portugal are resumed, and the Duke of Lancaster's proceedings in Castile, and the sea-fights between the English and French. A great design of invading England was given up by the advice of the Duke of Berry.

In the present century, best known to posterity, it has been perfitted in till the English have effected their own deliverance, by the *total destruction* of the French Navy; 28 out of 33 taken or destroyed, and what escaped our seamen were destroyed by the winds. FLAVIT Jehovah, ET DISSIPATI SUNT, as Queen Elizabeth expresses it, on a medal struck on the defeat of the Armada.

P. 461, we come to the cabals in England, of King Richard's uncles, the Dukes of York and Glouceſter, &c. againſt him, and the unhappy conſequences. Their reſentment of the Duke of Ireland's haughty behaviour; the extravagance of the Miniſters; the diſcontents of the Londoners, which the Duke of Glouceſter fomented, the appointment of a commiſſioner of accounts, who convicted and beheaded Sir Simon Burley; the levying of troops by the King in Wales againſt his uncles; and the march and defeat and flight of the Duke of Ireland; a parliament called at Weſtminſter (pp. 461—499); after which, the affairs of Portugal are reſumed, till p. 534, where he takes up the quarrel between the Houſes of Brabant and Gueldres, to p. 559. The rumours of the ſigns of ſanctity which were manifeſted by the Cardinal de Luxemburgh after his death. "This holy Cardinal was the ſon of Lord Guy de St. Paul, ſlain at the battle of Juliers. I muſt ſay that the Cardinal led a moſt holy and devout life, doing works agreeable to God; for he was courteous, modeſt, chaſte, and a great almſgiver. He kept from his church preferments merely ſufficient for his maintenance, and gave all the reſt to the poor. He was the greater part of the day and night in prayer, and ſhunned all worldly vanities. His life was ſo devout that it pleaſed God to call him in his youth; and inſtantly after his death, his body, which he had ordered to be buried in the common ſepulchre with the poor, performed miracles, for his whole life was full of humility, but it was interred in the chapel of St. Michael. When the Pope and Cardinals perceived that miracles increaſed from this holy body, they ſent an account of them to the King of France, and to the elder brother of the Saint, Count Waleran de St. Paul, inviting him to come to Avignon. The Count could not refuſe; and when he went thither ſaw thoſe fine ſilver lamps which are now before his altar. It was wonderful the great faith that was in this Saint, and the numbers who came thither when I was at Avignon, for by that city I returned from Foix, to witneſs this. His miracles and votaries daily multiplied, and it was ſaid he would be canonized, but I never heard more about it." (p. 559.)

The cataſtrophe of Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, having been already given

given in our vol. LXXIV. p. 1005; from the old tranſlation of Froiſſart, we ſhall here give it from the preſent. "It was reported that the King of Navarre was fond of women, and had at this time a very handſome lady for his miſtreſs, with whom he occaſionally amuſed himſelf, for he had been long a widower. Having paſſed a night with her, he retired to his own chamber, ſhivering with cold, and ſaid to one of his valets, 'Prepare my bed, for I want to lie down and repoſe myſelf a little.' When ready, he undreſſed himſelf and went to bed; but he was no ſooner laid down, than he began to ſhake, and could not get warm. He was of a great age, about 61, and accuſtomed to have his bed well warmed with heated air, to make him ſweat; and that practice he had long continued without any viſible harm. He ordered his ſervants to warm the bed as uſual; but this time, either by the will of God or the Devil, it turned out very unfortunate, for the flame, ſome how, ſet fire to the ſheets, and it could not be extinguiſhed before they were deſtroyed, and the King, who was wrapt up in them, horridly burnt, as far as the navel. He did not inſtantly die, but lingered on in great pain and miſery fifteen days, for neither ſurgeon nor phyſician could apply any remedies to prevent his death. Such was the end of the King of Navarre, which, however, freed his poor ſubjects from the tax he would have laid on them." Our readers will perceive a difference in parts of the two tranſlations.

"The ſituation of England, with reſpect to its internal diviſions, the deſperate ſtate of the affairs of the Duke of Lancaſter, and all that related to the Duke of Ireland and his partiſans, were perfectly known to the King of France and his Council. To gain more information on theſe ſubjects, the King, by the advice of his uncles, reſolved to invite the Duke of Ireland into France, and to ſend to him at Utrecht, where he had reſided, proper paſſports for his coming thither, and for remaining as long as it ſhould be the King's pleaſure, and to return whenever the Duke ſhould pleaſe. It was neceſſary to ſend ſpecial meſſengers, and that his paſſports ſhould be particularly made out, otherwiſe the Duke would not quit Utrecht, for he knew he was in the ill graces of the Lord de Coucy (who was a great baron, and of high birth in France); and not without cauſe, for, to ſay the truth, he had very ſcandalouſly treated his Ducheſs, the daughter of the Lord de Coucy. This certainly was the principal reaſon that had blaſted his character in France and elſewhere, for he was there as much hated and deſpiſed as in England. When this matter was diſcuſſed in the Council of France, the Lord de Coucy ſtrongly oppoſed it; but they gave ſo many reaſons for the advantages that might be reaped from the Duke's coming, (that) he yielded: indeed, as the King willed it, he could not ſay more. The King, being young, was deſirous to ſee the Duke of Ireland, becauſe he had been told he was a gallant knight, and that the King of England's love for him had been unbounded (a good knight, and alſo by cauſe it was ſayd howe he was ſo beloved with the Kynge of England. Bourchier.) A knight and a clerk, who was one of the King's notaries, were ſent to ſeek him. The Duke of Ireland was very much aſtoniſhed when he firſt heard the King of France wiſhed to ſee him, and *had many ideas* what could be the cauſe of it. Having conſidered the paſſport, he found he might ſafely go to the King in France, and return to Utrecht when he pleaſed. He therefore left Utrecht, in company with thoſe who had been ſent for him, and continued his journey till he arrived at Paris, for the King then reſided at the caſtle of the Louvre. The Duke was well received by the King and his uncles; and the King was deſirous he would fix his reſidence in France, and had an hotel appointed for him to live in and keep his ſtate. He had wherewithal to do ſo handſomely, for he had brought immenſe ſums of money with him from England, and the Conſtable of France was ſtill much indebted to him for the ranſom of John of Britany, as the whole had not been paid. The Duke of Ireland made frequent viſits to the King, who entertained him well; and he was invited to all the feaſts, tilts, and tournaments." (p. 596.)

The Earl of Arundel was ſent with a fleet againſt France (p. 627), and had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the Rochellers. This volume cloſes with the affairs of Brabant and Berry. We hope, ere long, to reſume our Review of the IVth volume of this entertaining Hiſtory,

History, which will be more particularly interesting to our countrymen from the affairs of Scotland and England detailed in it.

16. *A comparative View of the new Plan of Education promulgated by Mr.* Joseph Lancaster, *in his Tracts concerning the Instruction of the Children of the Labouring Poor of the Community, and of the System of Education founded by our pious Forefathers, for the Initiation of the young Members of the Established Church in the Principles of reformed Religion. By Mrs.* Trimmer.

THE unwearied application of this good lady to the conduct of education in general, in all its branches, deserves every praise that our concern for the rising generation and the cause of God and Religion can bestow. With a high respect for Mr. L. and his talents, she conceives that his plan, in its full extent, cannot stand, on *national ground*, together with the system of *religious education founded at the Reformation*. She is solicitous to see the preference given where it is justly due; yet, without desiring to deprive Mr. L. of any part of the credit he may reasonably claim for contributing to the improvement of children of the lower orders, by providing what is generally wanted in most schools, a better method of school-management and tuition. His *generalizing* plan is too much like the affected *liberality* of the present times, and approaches too much to the superficial education of the French Revolutionists, who leave out the grand fundamentals of Religion and Christianity, and substitute to them a philosophical system of no efficacy or restraint. Mr. L. quotes Scripture, in this place, just as his preachers quote it in their meetings, by rote. The system of rewards and punishments is such as one would not expect from a person of Mr. L.'s persuasion, being more capable of inspiring ambition and vanity, shame and disgrace, than those *unworldly* men are supposed to cherish. But perhaps we should check the phrase, as no men understand the profits and pleasures of the world better in their way, the gain and the enjoyment being the same, though obtained by different means, and by the semblance of self-denial. To return to the subject before us. Men egregiously deceive themselves if they conceive that both Religion and Morality are not reducible to *system*. Faith is kept alive by system. The Christian Religion has its Articles, whether called the Articles of the Church of England, which has only adopted them, or the Articles of the Gospel, whence she borrows them. Morality also has its Articles, all its virtues and principles being founded upon dogmas both in the writings of the Apostles and the Philosophers; the incitements only being respectively different. The *organization* of schools and schoolmasters, proposed by Mr. L. originates from his observations on the effects of regular arrangement in the management of the affairs of the *Society of Friends*, to whose small community they are more applicable than to a larger one. Christianity is the religion of the Church of England; but not of the Quakers, who entirely disallow its two Sacraments, and substitute the impulses of their own spirit to the revelations of the Holy Spirit, and thus fall into incoherences of doctrine and formalities of practice. Dr. Talbot drew up a View of the Duties of a "Christian Schoolmaster;" and Dr. Bell, in the second edition of his "Experiments on Education," has favoured the publick with "A Scheme of a School on the Model of the *Male Asylum* at Madras," of which he was one of the directors and superintendants. Of both these Mrs. T. gives abstracts, and then contrasts the different characters of a schoolmaster formed on the principles of each, and the probable effects of their instructions on those who are educated by them. In the former mode, religious and moral principles will be inculcated; in the latter, only learned by rote, without comment or illustration, and only partially. In this way both are insensibly brought into disuse and neglect; and Irreligion and Immorality gain ground by degrees, less rapidly than under the French Philosophy, but not much less effectually; and the Church of England loses her character and credit by both being drawn into contempt and oblivion.

17. *On* Virgil's *Two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat; with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars. By* Samuel *Lord Bishop of* St. Asaph, *F. R. and A. SS. Addressed to Mr.* King, *"as eminently well qualified to judge of the Soundness of the Arguments,*

ments, and the Truth of the Conclusions, they contain, and to appreciate the Merits of the whole, and as a small Testimony of cordial Regard and Esteem."

THE difficulty is, to reconcile Virgil's *two* seasons of honey with the *three* described by Pliny, XI. c. 14, 15, 16. His Lordship concludes, that "as the *trina mellis vindemia* is mentioned by Varro, as quoted by Heyne, three honey harvests actually obtained in Italy; and that the vernal was one; that it is not true that the slumber of the bees continued in Italy to the heliacal rising of the Pleiads, though they might not wake so early as the acronychal rising of Archisus; and it is difficult to account for Pliny's mistake. However that be, Taygetis sinking herself in the sea, to hide herself from Pisces, is a just description of the evening setting of the star, and can be understood of nothing else; and this can describe no honey season but the first, when they took the honey of the *flowers* denominated by Pliny *anthisum*, as the third, or that of the ling, is *ericetum*. Subjoined is an account of the method used by the Bishop in the investigation of the risings and settings of the fixed stars, which he takes to be his own, not having met with it in any writer upon the subject—far less operose, both in the construction of the figure and the calculations, than the method by the Nonagesime, which he had been long in the habit of using.

18. *A Monody on Admiral Lord Viscount* Nelson, *who, after a Series of transcendant and heroic Services, fell gloriously, Oct. 21, 1805, at the Battle of* Trafalgar, *at the Moment of obtaining the most brilliant and decisive Victory recorded in the Annals of* Great Britain. *By* George Richards, *M. A. F. A. S. late Fellow of* Oriel *College*, Oxford.

A PLEASING effusion of this agreeable Poet, inscribed to his patroness, the Countess of Harcourt.

19. *The* Gloucester *New Guide; containing an Account of every Thing worthy of Observation respecting the City, its History, antient and modern, Trade, Buildings, and particularly the Cathedral; together with a Directory of the principal Gentlemen and Tradesmen in the City and its Environs: also, the different Routes and Roads through the County; with other Observations, intended to amuse and inform the Traveller.* Gloucester, 1802.

THIS *latest* pocket volume answers all the purposes announced in the title-page; but when we come to the conclusion, we find our way blocked up by a blank leaf passed over the *directory*, which should follow "the distances from Gloucester, and the land and water carriages;" and we are left in the dark as to the *gentlemen and tradesmen in the city and its environs*; without any abatement in the price for this defalcation.

20. *The Student's Guide through* Lincoln's Inn: *containing an Account of that Honourable Society, the Forms of Admission, keeping Terms, performing Exercises, Call to the Bar, and other useful Information. By* Thomas Lane, *Steward. The Second Edition.*

THE respectable and extensive encouragement bestowed on a well-intended endeavour having far exceeded this modest author's most sanguine expectations, he has properly expressed his gratitude, by adopting several improvements which have been suggested by others, or occurred to his own reflection; particularly "by inserting a few biographical sketches of illustrious and eminent persons, members of this Society, who, have acquired dignities and distinction in the Seats of Justice, or in the Councils of the Nation." A neat Ground Plan, a pretty little vignette of the Stone Building, and two Plates of Fac Similes, are the embellishments of the volume. A considerable part of this Inn was the mansion-house of William de Haverhill, treasurer to King Henry III.; who being attainted, the King gave this house to Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, who built a fine mansion here for himself and his successors, in which he died 1244; and it was the residence of his successors till the reign of King Henry VII. when it was held by Francis Suliarde, a bencher and a judge; whose son William had a lease of it for 99 years, which was sold, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Benchers of *Lincoln's Inn*, a title which is traced back to the reign of Henry I. when it existed as a college for professors and students of the municipal law, deriving its title from having been the residence of the Earls of Lincoln. Since that time the college has been much enlarged, particularly in the reign of King Henry VIII.; and the gatehouse built

built and adorned with armorial bearings by Sir Thomas Lovell.

The chapel was built by Inigo Jones in five years, and conſecrated in 1623. The windows are ornamented with paintings of the Prophets and Apoſtles, in a ſtyle of ſuch ſuperior excellence, and in ſuch wonderfully fine preſervation, as would hardly be credited by thoſe who have not lately ſeen them. They contain alſo the armorial bearings of a few noblemen, and of the ſucceſſive treaſurers from 1680 to 1805.

In the Eaſt window are the arms of the Society, Azure, ſemé de ſer de Moline Or, on a dexter canton Or a lion rampant Purpure; which were placed there in 1702, inſtead of thoſe of the Earl of Lincoln, which, till the year 1700, had been uſed on all occaſions inſtead of the proper arms of the Inn.

The bell (a remarkably fine-toned one) was brought from Cadiz in 1596, by the Earl of Eſſex, having been part of the ſpoil acquired by the Engliſh under that gallant Peer and the Lord Effingham.

The beautiful Cloiſters underneath have lately been railed in; the ground being now reſerved for the interment of benchers only. Here Thurloe, the ſecretary of ſtate to Oliver Cromwell, was buried, with the following inſcription:

"Here lyes the Body
of JOHN THVRLOE
Eſq: Secretary of State
to the Proteƈtor OLIVER
CROMWELL and a Member
of this Honble Society; He
Died Febry 27. 1667.
Hereby alſo lyeth the Body
of FRANCIS BRACE Eſq.
a Member of this Society
He was the ſon of Francis
Brace late of the Town of
Bedford by Ann one of the
Daughters and Coheirs
of the ſaid John Thurloe.
He died on the 6th day
of April 1724 in the 34th
year of his Age."

Here alſo was buried a laborious Author, who preſented forty volumes of his works, in folio and quarto, to the Library of this Inn; and is thus briefly noticed on his grave-ſtone:

"Guliel. Prynne, arm. de banco
hujus hoſpitii. Obiit ibi
24 Octob. 1669.
Ætat. 69."

The roof and large Gothic window at the Eaſt end were completely renewed about ten years ſince, and other repairs performed, under the direƈtion of Mr. Wyatt.

Henry Colfer, Eſq. in 1658, left 12l. a year for ever, for a ſermon on the firſt Wedneſday in every month; and, in 1768, Bp. Warburton founded the courſe of Lectures, which were begun in a moſt maſterly ſtyle and manner by Bp. Hurd, and have been conſtantly continued by Bp. Halifax, Bp. Bagot, Dr. Apthorpe, Dr. Nicholſon, Dr. Layard, and Archdeacon Nares. A preacher and chaplain are appointed by the Society; and divine ſervice is performed here with the utmoſt propriety and regularity.

The Hall, an elegant Gothic ſtruƈture, 62 feet long and 32 broad, was built about 1506, and the lantern added in 1552. The interior is ſpacious, and well proportioned; and is ornamented with Hogarth's fine painting of Paul before Felix.

"Lord Wyndham, Baron Finglaſs and Chancellor of Ireland, left by his will 200l. to be expended in ornamenting the hall by any means the treaſurer and benchers ſhould approve. Lord Manſfield, who had an intimate acquaintance with, and perſonal eſteem for Hogarth, propoſed that the 200l. ſhould be applied in the purchaſe of a painting by this celebrated artiſt, that they might at once perform the intention of the teſtator, and encourage the fine arts. Hogarth painted the piƈture; and, ſolicitous to learn if it met the approbation of the benchers, waited on them for that purpoſe, when he was invited to dine with them—a favour ſeldom conferred but on legal or eccleſiaſtical characters, and generally members of the Society. The piƈture was placed in the hall in the year 1750. It is 14 feet wide, by 10 feet 6 inches high."

In the windows and pannels are the arms of the dignitaries and other members of the Society. The exterior has lately received a thorough repair, and is covered with patent ſtucco. In this hall the ſittings of the Lord Chancellor are held during the vacation.

21. *Two ſucceſſive Tours throughout the Whole of* Wales, *with ſeveral of the adjacent* Engliſh *Counties, ſo as to form a comprehenſive View of the piƈturesque Beauty, the peculiar Manners, and the fine Remains of Antiquity, in that intereſting Part of the* Britiſh *Iſland. By* Henry Skrine, *Eſq.* &c.

MR. S's plan nearly embraces a complete view of the whole Principality,

lity, with various parts of Gloucestershire, and of the neighbouring counties. There is nothing peculiarly striking in his description of the towns, or of the pleasing and romantic scenes in the county of Brecon, where he takes an early opportunity of informing us that he is a proprietor of land. In Pembroke and Caermarthenshires he dwells more on the mansions of Lord Cawdor and Mr. Paxton; the latter "far eclipses the proudest of the Cambrian mansions in Asiatic pomp and splendor." After a view of striking scenes in the counties of Worcester, Salop, &c. he enters North Wales. The information contained in this work is presumed to be sufficiently accurate to make it a pleasing guide to future tourists in the same direction.

22. *Substance of the Bishop of* Rochester's *Speech in the House of Peers, on* Friday May 23, 1800, *in the Debate on the third Reading of the Bill for the Punishment and more effectual Prevention of the Crime of Adultery. (See LXX. p. 1241.)*

IT is impossible not to be convinced by the sound and powerful reasoning of this energetic speaker, with whom we perfectly agree that "justice, not compassion for the guilty, is the great principle of legislation."

The speeches of Lord Auckland, on the same subject, May 16 and 23, on the bill as amended by him, the substance of the arguments on which are printed in one connected speech, contained arguments not less cogent, though delivered in milder language. With the substance of the speeches of Lord Mulgrave, in reply to the two preceding, we do not accord.

23. *The Sorrows of Seduction, in Eight Delineations. With other Poems. Second Edition, with considerable Additions.*

THE Author of these Poems, as we learn from himself, "depending on his own counsels and exertions, is, at a distance from the Metropolis, pursuing competence in a laborious walk of life;" and we are so pleased with the evidently good intentions of his little book, that we heartily wish he may not be disappointed in his pursuit. "Neither his interest nor his tranquillity," he says, "will be affected by the fate of the present publication." This relieves us from the apprehension of wounding either his feelings or his pocket, when we candidly tell him, that Poetry is not his *forte*. We are glad, however, to see that he has arrived at a *second edition*; for his subject is certainly well chosen; the goodness of his heart is apparent; and the story well told; but it is much too prosaic. There are, however, some good sentiments interspersed. A few lines shall be selected:

"But for afflictions, we were proud and frail,
Too proud for man, too weak for sorrow's gale;
To them alone we noble virtues owe,
The eye resign'd, and Fortitude's firm brow;
They urge the soul from Life's tumultuous shore,
To seek the clime where they shall rage no more;
And though they lour, the beams of Hope arise,
Light on her course, and steer her to the skies."

In the hour of distress, the unfortunate Maid exclaims,

"Ah! sad my doom!
Each thought involves me in terrific gloom;
Meek Innocence appears in smiling mien,
As fair she moves upon the village-green;
Eyes me askance, then from me pitying turns,
And leaves me wretched, though my fate she mourns."

"Would time return," she sighs, "when in Life's morn
I joyous pluck'd the rose without its thorn;
Would time return, and to my breast restore
The innocence and joy I felt before—
Time ne'er returns—and ah! it leaves behind
Remembrance fest'ring on the guilty mind:
Remembrance from the past with dread controul,
The woes of years pours on the sin-stain'd soul—
Thus Heav'n decrees"—By shame and grief oppress'd,
Beneath the shade she gives her limbs to rest."

Among the minor poems, a Sonnet intituled "Ruins" has some merit:

"On these dun walls, and ivy-circled tow'rs,
Through the still foliage of the oak sublime,
Eve, slow descending, her soft radiance pours,
While Mem'ry, musing, wings the lapse of time.

"Gay Jollity once wak'd these walls to mirth,
When the proud Thane reign'd o'er the neighbouring plains;
The Thane, once famous, now is swept from earth,
And scarce a vestige of his name remains.

"Now, as its lord, full low this mansion lies,
That seem'd to plead exemption from decay;
Now, where the nettle and the night-shade rise,
Enthron'd, fell Ruin holds her mouldering sway.

"Before

"Before triumphant Time, thus proſtrate low, [bow."
Mankind, and all their proudeſt works, muſt

24. *Fatal Curioſity; or, The Viſion of Silveſter. A Poem, in Three Books. By* Joſeph Bounden.

AS a moral tale, this poem is certainly entitled to great commendation: the raſhneſs and folly of wiſhing to dive into futurity, without a firm reliance on the protection of Providence, is very affectingly exemplified in the fate of Silveſter. His miſery at beholding in the viſion the untimely end of his children, and the ſecond marriage of his wife, is well deſcribed; as is his anguiſh at viewing the contraſt of her family, by this ſecond huſband, to that of his own offspring:

"On theſe the plenitude of good;
Whoſe parent truſted in the will of Heav'n,
Nor, diſcontented with its bleſſings, ſought
To know, with unreſtrainable deſire
Preſumptuous, what the torture in the depths
Of the Omniſcient hidden. This to him
Caus'd keener pangs than ever man before
Endur'd, or in remoteſt thought conceiv'd.
"Why ſhould they all be bleſt," he cry'd,
"and mine
Thus curs'd?" Book II. pp. 65, 66.

This ſpecimen of the *poetry* may ſufficiently evince *it* to be the production of a *very* young man, but whoſe ſentiments, nevertheleſs, might do credit to maturer years. Had the work cloſed with the viſion at the end of the ſecond book, we think the intereſt, thus far excited, would have been better preſerved.

25. *Letters between the Rev.* James Granger, *M. A. &c.*

IN this inquiſitive age, when it is hardly ſafe for a writer to throw his blotted papers into his grate (we had nearly uſed a coarſer alluſion, the boghouſe), for fear of having them picked up as miſcellaneous curioſities, the publick are preſented with ſcraps and corrections, the principal part of which has been incorporated into ſome ſucceeding edition of the uſeful compilation of which theſe letters are the ſubject. It is impoſſible but correſpondence muſt promote information; but when once that information is tranſplanted into the work to which it is intended to contribute, we are not to be bored with the ſeparate articles. In the outſet of this collection we feel for the ſervility of Mr. Granger, under the chaſtiſement of Horace Walpole, p. 21. The ſlender corrections ſuggeſted in two letters from Mr. Gough, pp. 262—267, ſome of which have been attended to, and ſome not, in the ſecond edition, 1775, 8vo, ſhew the inefficacy of ſuch correſpondence, which neither the author nor his editors think it worth while to attend to. Previous to publiſhing ſuch a farrago, with credit both to the author and publick, the ſeveral editions of the Biographical Hiſtory of England ſhould have been compared with attention. But there may be one recommendation of this collection of letters,—that they paint their writers, and none more ſtrongly than that prince of affected antiquaries Mr. Ives, in his *Album* (p. 301). Mem. The night he attended the Antiquary Society was read Mr. Nelme's paper of vagaries on the formation of letters, and Plato's journey into Egypt to fetch oil;—OIL, meaning Learning. The miſcellanies at the end are, for the moſt part, extremely ſuperficial. The collectors of prints, however, may think themſelves indebted to this volume for ſuch notices of prints, and biographical corrections, as Mr. Granger did not think proper to inſert in his laſt edition. Biſhop Burnet's letters, although unconnected with the main ſubject, add conſiderably to our knowledge of a Prelate whoſe character has never been juſtly appreciated.

26. *A Remonſtrance, addreſſed to the Rev.* Richard Warner, *on the Subject of his Faſt Sermon*, May 27, 1804 *.

TOO great circulation cannot be given to the antidote to the poiſonous doctrines now afloat, which have an indirect tendency to unnerve the arm of Britiſh Valour, and let in the inſidious foe, who is afraid to face it, who has tried every diabolical art and contrivance that a total want of principle can ſuggeſt, and labours to circumvent thoſe whom he cannot ſubdue. "It may ſeem," ſays this excellent champion of the rights of men, to exert his power of ſelf-defence, "extraordinary that, after the world has ſubſiſted 5751 years, it ſhould be neceſſary to attempt a proof of the lawfulneſs, in the ſight of God, of exerting the firſt principle implanted at the creation in the whole ſyſtem, as far as we can judge, of ani-

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 1135.

mal

mal nature. Man might, with equal reason and good sense, expose his throat to the wolf, as forbear resistance to the assassinations of the enemy. The sixth commandment would be more effectually violated by such dastardly conduct than it could be even by active aggression." The present writer takes up the cause of self-defence on the same principle as great philosophers have not deemed it beneath their dignity, or unworthy their labour, to compose elaborate treatises to prove the existence of themselves and the visible world, which the rage of paradox, or the affectation of novelty, had pretended to deny or disprove. He endeavours to shew, not only that it is consistent, but, should a man deny that he feels the common impulses that, in time of real or supposed danger, lead to self-preservation, or even if a man, educated as other men are, was to express a total indifference for his property, we should be inclined to suppose, and a Court of Justice would form the same conclusion, that such a person was disordered in his understanding, or had at least so perverted it, as to render it useless towards the common purposes of life. Legislators, therefore, divine as well as human, have taken this principle for granted, and, instead of attempting to extirpate it, have built upon it, as the means of giving efficacy to their precepts." What then must we say of the endeavours to subdue the exertion for defence of the common property of nations, and leave it exposed to the first invader? "What hast thou done with thy brother Abel? was the first expostulation in behalf of humanity; and the answer which the guilty brother returns proves he had not the only apology to make which could be admitted." . . . "The feelings of remorse in Cain were doubtless dictated by Nature, and would not have suggested themselves to his brother Abel had Cain fallen in his brother's necessary defence of his own life." The expedition of Abraham to effect the release of his brother Lot has been adduced as a case in point against this argument; and self-defence was allowed under the Jewish, but refused under the Christian Revelation. On the contrary, the Baptist, the forerunner of the Messiah, the prototype of Elias, and the greatest of all the prophets, utters no invective against the military profession. St. Paul recommends enduring hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. The first Gentile convert, and that by no less authority than the interposition of an angel, was a soldier. The first Gentile who pronounced Jesus Christ to be the Son of God was of the same calling*. "Is the profession ever specifically condemned when entered upon on motives of self-defence? or is the profession of arms in general any where reprobated as unlawful? Many woes are described in the New Testament against various kinds of people, to the rich, to the full, to the lawyers, to the scribes and pharisees repeatedly, and once "to blind guides," who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. But, among these, how happens it that no woe is denounced against soldiers?"

According to the new principles, Queen Elizabeth, instead of exerting herself, and addressing her subjects, as she did at Tilbury, in a speech reprinted here, that those who are disposed to criticise it may examine if it contains any thing *inconsistent with Christianity*, should have told them that all resistance was contrary to the law of God, and that they would be guilty of an offence against Him should they resist the bigoted and tyrannical Philip, under whose short administration in this country, within the memory of persons then living, 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay-gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 55 women, and 4 children, had all suffered death by fire for adhering to the Protestant religion, and this in the space of less than four years†. "The Queen, with great propriety, ascribed this defeat to Providence *Afflavit Deus, & dissipantur*;

* The word used by St. Luke, xxiii, 17 (ὁ δικαιος), is the same employed by Plato to denote the Saviour and Reformer of Mankind, whom he describes as appearing in a low condition, stripped of every thing but his virtue (γυμνὸς πασῶν πλὴν δικαιοσύνης), and at last imprisoned, scourged, and crucified. (Plato de Rep. II. p. 361, ed. Serrani.)

† We may be opposed with sceptical qualification of all these historical evidences, that they are against the *philosophy of history*, that it is impossible human nature could be so depraved, that they are the misrepresentations of prejudice. Such are the barefaced assertions of modern historians, when transmitting to posterity contemporary events. (See Mr. Belsham, as reviewed in the Critical Review for November, 1805.)

He

'He blew with his wind, and they were scattered,' was the motto she took on this occasion for a medal *. But the protection of Providence had been shewn in the defeat of the Spaniards by English valour, before the storms † had nearly completed the ruin of the hostile fleet. The check which they met with before Calais, a situation not unlikely to prove the scene of a similar disappointment in a similar enterprize, had blasted all their hopes, and convinced them that their project was impracticable. After this event they met with, in their attempt to return home, by steering Northwards, round Scotland and Ireland, those tempests that destroyed so large a proportion of what had escaped the English arms. For this signal deliverance, as it was then thought, and as, I believe, most people think at present, the Queen ordered a public thanksgiving to be made in all the churches of the kingdom, and went herself to St. Paul's, in great solemnity, to perform the same duty."

"In what manner do you qualify the non-resisting principles, in order to reconcile them with what took place at the Revolution? The Prince of Orange came over here at the head of an army, and with, as may well be presumed, a determination, had he been attacked, to repel force by force. Do you regard this transaction as unchristian? or that it would have been more agreeable to the dictates of Christianity for the Nation to have stood unconcerned spectators of the ruin of their constitution, laws, and religion, by an infatuated bigot, rather than manfully to resist, and leave a lesson to support and defend those invaluable rights? But I wish to remind you, that it is owing to the resistance made at that remarkable period, and several times since, particularly in the years 1715 and 1745, that you yourself owe the liberty of delivering the very sentiments I here condemn. Without a defensive war we should have now left neither laws, constitution, nor religion. Would a peace, purchased by unconstitutional submission, 'preserve,' as you express it, 'the authority of the laws, and the sanctions of equity, in their strength and purity?' Are they preserved in that country from whom we must receive the terms? Are they not fluctuating under the caprice of a despot, who moulds them as his interest, fancy, or the desire of revenge, may dictate? Are the 'restraints which Virtue and Decency impose upon the conduct' better observed in France than with us? Should we improve these virtues by taking the models from that quarter? Would our accustomed habits of industry be encouraged by such a peace as our inveterate enemies would impose?". . . . "You represent the laws and the sanctions of equity as weakened, loosened, and too often overturned, when the military spirit has once seized upon the national character. That the military spirit has seized, as you call it, upon the national character, you yourself allow; but you bring no instances of the effects you so much deprecate." . . . . "Have you any examples in our history, within the last century, to pro-

* How appropriate would a similar medal be to the important victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain at the entrance of their own harbour, to which the same remark may be applied, that the storms completed what British valour, under the guidance of Providence, so successfully began; a victory commemorated by as general a thanksgiving, and with, if possible, more piety and patriotism, the acknowledgment to Heaven being accompanied by the most grateful and cheerful returns to its instruments by the ample collections made universally for the reward of the survivors, and relief of the widows and orphans of the killed, and comfort of the wounded, in that glorious action, which there are a few friends of universal philanthropy and benevolence, like the preacher here alluded to, represent as a contribution for MURDER, instead of an incitement to gallantry and patriotism! Is not this like the philanthropy which should leave on the field of battle the suffering soldier or sailor to perish under the agony of his wounds and loss of limbs, because he has done his duty to preserve his country, and all that is dear to that country or himself, from every calamity? Such philanthropists deserve, as the most moderate share of misery, to suffer the miseries of *unprovoked* invasion, both in their persons and relatives, for the treacherous insinuations which their conduct casts on the Administration and Justice of their country, as if, instead of repelling lawless war, they had provoked it. But to reason with such men, is a waste of words. EDIT.

† The author of the Spectator, No. 393, ascribes this whole victory to the storm, but with different views from the Spaniards.

does,

duce, where any perverſion of juſtice, from this cauſe, has taken place? Had any ſuch appeared, the gentleman to whom you inſcribe your ſermon with much lofty encomium, would not have been the laſt to notice it." (pp. 20—22.)

In anſwer to the negative proof required by Mr. W. that many of the conſequences which, he aſſerts, ariſe from "the military ſpirit ſeizing upon the public mind," alluding to the Volunteers, to whom alone they are applicable, it is obſerved, that "he has loaded them with charges that unfit them for human ſociety, and feels ſore himſelf when his invective is objected to in a public congregation, when he claims a liberty of ſtigmatizing, from the ſame place, near half a million of his fellow-citizens, perſons who never offended him, and who are aſſembled under the ſanction and encouragement of the laws, which it is ſuppoſed he will allow, in this inſtance, to have preſerved their authority for the defence of themſelves, our country, and our religion." (p. 26.) "Suppoſe any perſon of the military profeſſion had, in any public meeting, where one half of the number of clergymen were preſent as were of the volunteers at the time your ſermon was preached, delivered an harangue, which he afterwards printed, miſrepreſenting the Clergy, without exception, as, from the nature and effects of their profeſſion, 'guilty of half the charges which licentious abuſe might faſten on them,' would you not have been, and with great juſtice, offended, and have challenged the author of theſe ſlanderous inſinuations to prove his allegations, or confeſs himſelf a baſe and ſcandalous traducer of character?" (p. 27.) "So far are the ſoldiery from indulging a contempt of religion, that it was the attachment of the ſoldiers and ſailors in King James's army and navy to the Proteſtant religion that, in a great meaſure, produced the Revolution." (p. 30.)

The attention and humanity of our ſailors, in ſaving the crews on-board the gun-boats at Gibraltar and l'Orient at Aboukir, are freſh inſtances to this point; to which add the piety of Lord Nelſon after that victory, and of his ſucceſſor after the late one off Trafalgar. Four wars have not brought on that general corruption of manners, or loſs of humanity, the latter being ſenſibly increaſed in the article of puniſhment; and in the article of public charity, the ſubſcription to the Bath hoſpital in the period when, according to Mr. W. all the mild, kind, and gentle affections were extinguiſhed, the balance is 3711. in favour of that period.

We do not think it neceſſary to extract the quotations on the duties of war, from Roman hiſtorians, or Latin fathers, or writers on the civil law; but conclude with this writer's obſervations on the dangers and evils incident to peace and proſperity: "At what time was vice more prevalent than in 1792, after a peace of about ten years duration, when the three per cent. ſtocks were nearly at par, when money was plenty, to a degree unexampled, from the increaſe of commerce, and other circumſtances of what is generally termed national proſperity? But, in the midſt of this flattering courſe of events, the nation was never, I think, in greater danger. The ſpirit of enterprize, and of ſwindling, had riſen to ſuch a height as to hazard the national credit altogether. Men were induced to deſpiſe honeſt induſtry as a ſlow and mean way of acquiſition of fortune, and to indulge viſionary ſchemes of ambition, which promiſed that the fruits of years ſhould be reaped in the ſame number of days. Schemes of the moſt extravagant kind were given out, without either aſſurance or probability that they could ſucceed. Men of no capital themſelves found credit for many hundred thouſands, and had the preſumption to circulate notes for ſuch immenſe ſums, when there was no fundamental or original property to guarantee the payment. I ſaw a plan myſelf for additional buildings to the city of Briſtol, all one undertaking, which was of larger extent than the whole city of Bath, and this to be executed by people moſt of whom were at that time deeply involved. Land was purchaſed for theſe random undertakings at four times its fair price. Paper-money ſupported for a time this viſionary fabrick; but, when doubts began to be entertained reſpecting its ſtability, it ſoon betrayed its weakneſs. The ſame ſpirit pervades the whole country. The infatuation of the South Sea year ſeemed renewed, and extended over a larger portion of the iſland. Doubt and diſtruſt ſeized all minds; and the conſequences might have produced the worſt effects on the commercial intereſts of the country, had not the Government, by a moſt prudent

dent and well-timed meaſure, ſtept in and offered its preſent ſupport to thoſe who could inſure the re-payment of the ſums advanced, which contributed to abate the alarm, and even rendered their interpoſition, except in a few inſtances, comparatively unneceſſary."

The writer of this forcible argumentative addreſs, which cannot eaſily be parried, after expreſſing his averſion to war on any other ground than that of ſelf-defence, cloſes it with a ſhort extract from Dr. Parr's Faſt ſermon, 1803, of which we ſhall take the laſt paragraph: "You go forth to the combat, not as ſavage deſtroyers, nor as ambitious conquerors; not as inſatiable plunderers, but as ſelf-preſervers, as Engliſhmen, and as Chriſtians. You are encouraged in the ſupport of a juſt cauſe by the example of the brave, the arguments of the wiſe, and the exhortation of the good. You are preparing to bequeath to your poſterity thoſe bleſſings which the foreſight, or the heroiſm, or the virtues, of your great progenitors procured for them, and for yourſelves. You are contending, not for unſubſtantial renown, but for ſolid ſecurity; not alone for national honour, which, indeed, may be often precarious, or merely ideal, but for national independence, which always is *intelligible*, and which always *muſt be ineſtimable*. You are avenging the blood of the innocent, the honeſt, and the valuable. You are protecting your neighbours from oppreſſion, your families from poverty, your Sovereign from injury and inſult, and your country from diſgrace and perdition. In this purſuit of ends ſo juſtifiable, by means ſo meritorious, you may, without impiety, look up for ſuccour to Almighty God; and, whether ye periſh in the ſtruggle, or whether ye ſurvive it, the approbation of that God will be the ſure and moſt ample reward of your loyalty, your patriotiſm, and your fortitude, co-operating with your benevolence."

27. *The Works of* Edmund Spenſer, *in Eight Volumes; with the principal Illuſtrations of various Commentators. To which are added, Notes, ſome Account of the Life of* Spenſer, *and a gloſſarial and other Indexes. By the Rev.* Henry-John Todd, *M.A. F.R.S. Rector of* All-hallows, Lombard Street, London, &c.

THE obligations which the lovers of Engliſh biography and poetical literature have to Mr. T. for his edition of Milton's Poems, in ſix volumes, 8vo, have been already noticed in our vol. LXXI. p. 1185. If the ſame ſucceſs has not attended the preſent object of his choice, it muſt be aſcribed to the little intereſt which the publick find, or are furniſhed with, in the life and fortunes of the Poet, from his birth in Eaſt Smithfield, 1553, to his admiſſion and diſappointment at Cambridge 20 years after, and where he cultivated an unintereſting acquaintance with Gabriel Hervey, from whoſe quips and concettos literature nor poeſy derive any advantage, to his appointment as ſecretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1580, where he compoſed and publiſhed his Faery Queene, and where he was ſettled with his family on an eſtate of which the rebels diſpoſſeſſed him, and burnt the concluding books of his Faery Queene, as is evident from an epigram of Sir John Stradling, among thoſe publiſhed 1607. Theſe, and the enumeration, in chronological order, of all his works, with alterations and imitations of him, few of them very happy, complete the introduction. All Spenſer's works are here edited, with correct care, the diligence and utility of collation exerted by Upton and Church ſedulouſly followed, and the readings of various editors adjuſted. The notes are ſelected from Jortin, Hurd, Warton, Upton, and Church. To the Faery Queene are prefixed diſſertations, relating both to the hiſtory and the criticiſm of the poem, from Hughes and Spenſer, and from Warton, Hurd, and Upton, with a few remarks. "My own notes on the poems conſiſt not only of regulations of the text, but of explications ariſing from ſome attention to the literature of the age in which Spenſer lived, the eager imitation of all that was Italian, and the prevailing taſte for whatever was romantic." Much uſe has been made of the MS. library at Lambeth, and that of the Marquis of Stafford, late the Duke of Bridgewater's, at Aſhridge-houſe; both which collections are particularly under the care of the Editor; and of ſome MS. obſervations of Mr. Thomas Warton, in the hands of his nephew John. The portrait of Spenſer, from the original picture at Dopplin caſtle, the ſeat of the Earl of Kinnoul, does not preſent a very favourable repreſentation of that Bard,

on

on whom Mr. Pennant laviſhes ſo much ſlippancy of language, and miſſtates the poem he ſo much panegyriſes, as *publiſhed* in 1590, but *compoſed* in 1598. (p. cxxxiii.)

28. *The Lord Jeſus Chriſt's Sermon on the Mount; with a Courſe of Queſtions and Anſwers explaining that valuable Portion of Scripture, and intended chiefly for the Inſtruction of young Perſons. By the Rev.* John Eyton.

"THE following Catechiſm, formed upon the ſubſtance of our Lord's ſermon on the mount, was drawn up in conformity to a promiſe made to ſome young perſons, who uſually ſpent an hour with me on the Sunday evening, for the purpoſe of being inſtructed in this and other portions of the word of God. It is now publiſhed with a deſire of impreſſing upon their minds in particular the inſtructions which have been delivered to them on ſuch occaſions, and likewiſe with a farther view to the ſpiritual benefit of young people in general." The author is vicar of Willington, Salop, and lately married the only daughter of Edward Plowden, eſq. of Plowden, in the ſaid county. His deſign is commendable, and the execution adapted to the capacities of youths; and we cannot but wiſh him ſucceſs.

29. *Moral Reflections and Anticipations on the Opening of the preſent Year. A Sermon, addreſſed principally to young Perſons, delivered at the annual Lecture at* Carter Lane, Jan. 1, 1806. *By* Joſeph Barrett.

ANNIVERSARY Sermons of this kind are more frequent among Proteſtant Diſſenters than in the Eſtabliſhed Church. Sometimes Chriſtmas-day is dedicated to the ſame application. But we have not met with many of theſe diſcourſes that have been publiſhed. The preſent is both novel and impreſſive, and is, as the author profeſſes to have intended it, "ſerious and plain." The text, Judges xix. 17, is ſtriking, and thus ingeniouſly improved in the opening of the diſcourſe: "The ingenuity of man has given, as the poet ſays, a tongue to Time. The finger of the clock points to an index, which marks the ſmaller portions; but when it has gone a complete round, the machine is made to ſtrike upon the ear, and to force itſelf upon our attention. It is thus that, on the return of this day, after a complete revolution of days, weeks, and months, the particular ſervice on which we are now met is deſigned to anſwer the ſame purpoſe in an affair of much greater intereſt and importance. It makes an aweful ſound upon the ear of every thinking man, and in very audible language puts to him the two queſtions of the text, Whence comeſt thou? Whither goeſt thou?"... "We come from witneſſing the events and tranſactions of another year. We have been reading another chapter in the book of Divine Providence. We come here this day from enjoying the benefit of another year's experience in the conduct and ways of mankind. We come from another year's obſervance and experience of ourſelves. We are going, probably, moſt of us hope and believe, to a more advanced period of life, to enjoy a little longer, if God will, the light of heaven, and the comforts of our earthly exiſtence. We are going to the grave, and towards the eternal world. My fervent prayer is, that all of us, when we come to die, know where we are going, be not troubled with any diſtreſſing doubts, nor ſecret miſgivings, but cloſe our eyes on this world in the triumphant expectation of opening them in another and a better."

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

30. Preached in Oxford chapel, in Cavendiſh-ſquare, by the Rev. David Evans, aſſiſtant-miniſter of the ſaid chapel. Pſalm l. 15. In this, firſt in order which fell into our hands, the preacher, not, however, in the moſt correct language, comparing the hiſtory and ſtate of France, under the Revolution, with that of Britain during the ſame period, excites his hearers to grateful acknowledgments to Heaven, and ſuitable improvement of character, for the happy difference in their favour.

31. At Flamſtead and Kenſworth, Herts, by Thomas Alſton Warren, B D. curate of thoſe pariſhes, lecturer of Dunſtable, and fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. Pſ. lxviii. 18. Confined to the victory, and the effects which it ſhould have.

32. In Lanſa chapel, Bath, by Dr. Randolph, prebendary of Briſtol, chaplain to the Duke of York. Pſ. lxviii. 28. Duly impreſſed with the importance of the victory, the preacher does not forget "the remarkable and prominent

minent features of Divine Interference in it — yet would arreſt the proud ſtep of man, and ſcorn the ſoot of perilous preſumption." He touches on the conſiſtency of war with Chriſtianity, and on the ſubſcription ſet on foot for the relief of the poor and ſtarved inhabitants of Suabia; and he concludes with ſoliciting his hearers to unite the duties of patriotiſm with thoſe of devotion.

33. Dr. Gardiner's tribute to the memory of Lord Nelſon is a ſermon, from Pſ. xcviii. 2, in the Octagon chapel, Bath; vindicates Providence, and the conſiſtency of true patriotiſm with genuine Chriſtianity. The language of this is more correct than that of the preceding. Dr. G's funeral ſermon on Dr. Maclaine has been reviewed in our vol. LXXV. p. 242.

34. "Victory mourning," by William Kingſbury, at Southampton, from 2 Sam. xix. 2; vindicates the "wars of the Lord for the expulſion and puniſhment of wicked nations," permitting and over ruling all the evil there is in the world. The Bible leads us up to the origin of wars, the accurſed offſpring of the moſt malignant paſſions of man, yet, in certain circumſtances, both juſt and neceſſary. "By how much ſtronger obligations are we bound to feel deeply intereſted in all the great events which concern Britain! Britain, our native country! Britain, which, though chargeable, alas! with many crimes, is yet the peaceful aſylum of Evangelical Truth, and of Civil Liberty. Britain, the enlightened land of Bibles, where Revelation diffuſes its rays more copiouſly than in any other country. Britain, the generous ſource of millions pouring forth their ſalutary ſtreams to the uttermoſt parts of the earth. Britain, in whoſe ſanctuaries, families, and cloſets, effectual fervent prayers are continually offered; and the principal ſeat of pure, vital, zealous, benevolent Chriſtianity. Yes, amidſt all the aggravated moral evils which abound among us, there are ſome tokens of the favourable regards of a gracious God towards the land of our nativity." (p. 5.) "Such is the nature of the aweful conteſt between this country and her foes at the preſent time, that, however we may deplore the circumſtances, we have but one alternative—to lie ſtill, and take the conſequences, or repel or diſable the foe. And will you lie ſtill, and ſuffer your peaceful ſhores to be invaded by thouſands ſucceeding thouſands? Or will you, in the name of the Lord and us, depend on his bleſſing, and, under the ſhield of his protection, go forth and diſable, and, if neceſſary, deſtroy the unjuſt and cruel invader?" (p. 12.) "It was a pleaſing trait in the character of the lamented Lord Nelſon, that he acknowledged God as the giver of victory. His general orders are one of the moſt explicit, energetic, and copious acknowledgments of the Divine interpoſition that ever I recollect to have ſeen in the official report of a great victory, and appears to be the unaffected effuſion of a heart overflowing with the ſentiments of Chriſtian humility and pious gratitude; and I moſt ſincerely rejoice that the Supreme and Univerſal Sovereign is thus ſolemnly owned and honoured in the Navy of Britain, in theſe days of infidelity and profaneneſs."

35. "Public Tokens of Sorrow due to brave Men who fall in the Service of their Country. Preached at Pentonville Chapel, St. James's, Clerkenwell. By Richard Lendon, M. A. officiating Miniſter of that Chapel, and Candidate for the vacant Living of St. James's, Clerkenwell." Compiled in great haſte, and under ſome agitation; "but, at the repeated requeſt of many of the congregation, laid before the publick, with all its imperfections, as a ſincere teſtimony of the reſpect which an humble individual bears to the memory of a Commander whoſe heroic actions and gallant ſervices for his country ought to be engraven on the hearts of Britons to the lateſt poſterity." After this introduction, we can ſay no more.

36. "Security in the Divine Providence. By S. Butler, M. A. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, head Maſter of Shrewſbury School, and Chaplain to the Earl of Denbigh." Dedicated to Biſhop Cornwallis. Text, Pſ. lx. 12. The conſiſtency of war with Chriſtianity is thus vindicated: "Much indeed is it to be lamented that the profeſſors of a Religion which breathes the ſpirit of peace and gentleneſs ſhould ever meet oppoſed in arms. But reaſon is vain on the ſubject; and the ſpeculations of moraliſts are as contemptible, and the viſions of philanthropy as abſurd, as human reaſon ever muſt be when oppoſed to eternal truth. Wars have been, and

and wars muſt be, from the beginning to the end of time. To ſuppoſe otherwiſe is to imagine that human nature is, in this world, capable of perfection; which is an hypotheſis too chimerical to admit ſerious refutation. If the Jews, in their moſt favoured time, even under their immediate theocracy, were a peculiarly warlike nation, if Chriſtians were ſoldiers in the earlieſt ages of Chriſtianity, if we learn from Authority to which every knee muſt bow, 'that nation ſhall riſe againſt nation, and kingdom againſt kingdom,' to the lateſt ages of this world, then ſurely the moſt peaceable and pious Chriſtian may, and if his Country commands it *muſt*, engage in juſt and neceſſary war; and that ſuch is the preſent conteſt none has ever been found daring enough to deny."....., "As to the tyrant of Europe, under whoſe yoke they groan, dreadful is the reflection that war itſelf is leſs dangerous to us than peace with *him*."..... "To ſpeak of the Hero of the day as I ought, requires powers infinitely ſuperior to my feeble efforts, and ſuch as are to be found in one man only, in the Cicero of the Britiſh Senate." We have now to lament the irreparable loſs of this Panegyriſt himſelf!

37. "National Benefits a Call for National Repentance. By John Brickdale Blakeney, M. A. Miniſter of St. Mary, Shrewſbury." Text, Rom. xi. 20, &c. The defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, and the commemoration of it by our pious Queen, by the medal pointed out vol. LXXV. p. 1016, ſwell the catalogue of the pre-eminent bleſſings which Engliſhmen now enjoy; and the diſappointments and partial loſſes ſhould operate, together with them, for our good.

38. *A ſyſtematic View of the revealed Wiſdom of the Word of* God, דבריהוה: *of which Wiſdom the* Hebrew *Tongue is the predeſigned and appropriate Expoſite. By the Rev.* Raby Williams, *of the Iſland of* Jamaica.

WHILE we acknowledge the preſent which the author has been pleaſed to make us of his book, we muſt confeſs that, after ſeveral attempts to develope his meaning, we roſe from it with perfect inability to comprehend it. We do not, however, ſay, there may not be readers of more acute intellect; and to them we recommend the peruſal of it.

39. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Lord Mayor, &c. on* Sunday, May 5, 1805. *By the Rev.* Manley Wood, *M.A. Chaplain to his Lor:ſhip.*

FROM 1 Pet. xi. 13, the preacher inculcates the Chriſtian doctrine of ſubmiſſion to civil power.

40. *Methodiſm inſpected, Part II.* By William Hales, *D. D. Rector of* Killeſandra. *Including Remarks on a Pamphlet, intituled, "The Inſpector of Methodiſm inſpected, and the* Chriſtian *Obſerver obſerved. By* Joſeph Benſon."

THE firſt part of this *Inſpection* was reviewed vol. LXXV. p. 150. We are here to review the ſecond part, and an attack on the firſt by a waſpiſh Methodiſt preacher, who has the acts of a Conference lately holden at Dublin, as well as others of his party, decidedly *againſt* him. In defence of this conference, which reſtrained the Miſſionaries in Ulſter, and ſent them into Connaught, they and their agents have carried with them, and circulated among the ignorant Iriſh, the moſt groſs libels on the Eſtabliſhment, "engraſting Methodiſm upon Popery," converting them to the former, without converting them from the latter. "Let but our Government aboliſh the *antichriſtian* and *unconſtitutional* juriſdiction of the *Pope* in the Britiſh dominions; let them reclaim to the Crown the eccleſiaſtical patronage; let them reject his nomination of prelates, and appoint none but ſuch as ſhall be moderate in their principles, and inoffenſive in their conduct (not ſuch firebrands of rebellion as Dr. Huſſey, and not ſuch fomenters of diſcord in their paſtoral letters and exhortations); and a great and beneficial change would be wrought in their obſequious clergy."

Dr. Hales has well detected the variations of Mr. Weſley himſelf, on the doctrines which he and alſo his confidential friends held out at different times, particularly with reſpect to *ſinleſs perfection*. The author takes leave of the firſt part of the controverſy, in order to prevent the preſent tract from exceeding the ſaleable limits of a *religious* tract, eſpecially in Ireland. "I am," ſays he, "the more ſtrongly induced to perſevere in the diſcuſſion, not only on account of the importance, and (if Mr. B. will allow me to repeat) the real difficulty and delicacy of the ſubjects ſuperficially introduced

in his second letter, but from the very favourable reception my '*labour of love*' has hitherto experienced from the Methodist Conference, and the most respectable members of their connexion in Ireland." (p. 70.)

41. *A brief Enquiry concerning the Origin, Progress, and Impolicy of taxing Attorneys; including Remarks on a Regulation ascribed to a Suggestion from the late Right Hon.* Lloyd *Lord* Kenyon. *By* Charles Ilsley, *of* New Inn.

NO endeavour has been made to remove the hardship here complained of, the compulsion, by law, of an attorney to obtain a licence, which has been considered as an irremediable grievance, and the term of life too limited to be lost in labour in vain concerns. The writer doubts "if the experiment has ever been fairly made. The nature of the undertaking (it being no less than to evince the impropriety of what has been sanctioned by the Legislature) was enough to stimulate to some exertion; and the necessity of that exertion was by no means decreased, as far as it regarded the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient degree of impartiality, because the subject is to shew that the particular tax is entirely indefensible upon any just principle." There will always be some claim for exemption from public burthens by every class of men. This tract has been answered, in "*A Defence of Attorneys*," with thinking that no attorney, who duly considers the present critical situation of his country, or who has at heart the increasing respectability of the profession, will object to be taxed; "in Reply to a Pamphlet lately published by Mr. C. Ilsley, &c. To which are added, a few Remarks in Vindication of Two respectable Barristers against the illiberal Attack of that Writer. By a Friend to the Profession." The tax is here defended, on the principle that it is calculated to "render the profession more respectable, and, eventually, to cause the members of it to rank higher in the estimation of society, inasmuch as it will have a tendency to drive out of the pale of the profession the vile and needy pettifogger, to whom alone is attributable all the obloquy which the publick, from a want of due discrimination, attaches to the whole body. Secondly, it will be defended on the ground that it would be dangerous, in times so perilous as the present, to embarrass the measures of Government, by raising any objections to the payment of it. A further purpose is, to defend the profession against the insinuation which has been thrown out as to the possibility of our being roused to war against the Constitution, under any circumstances, however pressing."

42. *Gleanings in* England: *descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character of the Country. By Mr.* Pratt. *Vol. II. A new Edition.*

HAVING, on its first appearance, very amply subscribed to the merits of this production (LXXI. p. 251), we should not have noticed the new edition of this second volume of the popular work of which it forms a very interesting part, but that the present impression is inscribed to a Contributor to the PATRIOTIC FUND. And as such instances of public virtue ought to be held up as *examples*, inciting others to "go and do likewise," on all worthy and great occasions, especially such as are of national importance, we shall allow a short notice of what Mr. Pratt, always on the watch to seize subjects of philanthropy,

——— "living as they rise,"

has said on a theme so appropriate to the feelings of the author, and, we will venture to say, of all his readers.

"To WILLIAM YATES, Esq.*
of Bury, Lancashire.

"Sir, The last sheet of the new impression of this volume of "Gleanings in England" was about to issue from the press when my daily inspection of the progress made in the glorious "Patriotic Fund" presented your name *a second* time to my view; I instantly and impulsively determined to honour myself by placing that name at the head of the work; in perfect conviction of your being, what I glory in professing myself—a *sincere Lover of my Country*; consequently a lover of those who *bleed or die in its defence*. The volume in question, Sir, has been very kindly received by the publick, and is distinguished by the warm and general analysis and sentiments it contains of the character, mind, and manners of our BRITISH SAILORS. This makes it peculiarly apposite to the present grand national subject. Suffer me then, Sir, without the cold formalities of

* "This gentleman's second subscription repeated his first of 500l."

solicitation,

solicitation, to offer this new edition of it to a gentleman who has so liberally and feelingly come forward as one of the most distinguished friends of the Seamen, Soldiers, Marines, and Volunteers *wounded*, and the Widows, Orphans, and other Relatives of those *killed* in the immortal Victory off Trafalgar. I have the honour to be, &c. S. J. PRATT.

London, Dec. 26, 1805."

42. *A Winter in* London; *or, Sketches of Fashion. By* Thomas Skinner Surr.

THOUGH not professed admirers of novels, we are not so fastidious as to deny that they may be made the vehicles of conveying sound principles and much useful knowledge of the world to the young and inexperienced. That the tendency of these volumes is uniformly good, that morals and religion are every where inculcated, and that vice and immorality meet with deserved reprobation, is a praise that cannot be withheld from their author, who has well delineated fashionable manners, and exposed the frivolity of its patrons, or rather patronesses. We could easily recognize, among the characters he has introduced, some distinguished leaders of the *haut ton*; but, if they see their likeness and blush, an impartial publick will allow the justice of the motto which Mr. S. has adopted:

——— "truths such as these
Can none offend, when 'tis a praise to please."

The fable of this novel is sufficiently interesting to keep up attention; and the *denouement* is according to poetic justice, but such as will not be anticipated very early in reading the work. The subsidiary characters all assist in promoting the developement of the plot, and are extremely well diversified. In a word, the subject might be dramatized with good effect by a person conversant with the stage; but, should it fail to reach this distinction, we hesitate not to declare our opinion, that "A Winter in London" will long continue to be a favourite object, both in a literal and a metaphorical sense. The style, like the sentiments, is chaste and pure; and, on the whole, it may be safely affirmed, that Mr. S. is entitled to rank with the best Novelists of the present period.

44. *Dialogues in the Shades, recommended to every Purchaser of Dr.* Kinglake's *Dissertation*, 2d. *as an appropriate Tail-piece for Embellishment and Illustration. By Sir* John's Floyer's *Ghost.*

THIS serio-comic publication, which appeared during the last year in nine numbers, is the production, as appears by the dedication, of *William Perry*, M. D. of Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, who, in a letter which we have seen, describes himself as "an old man, but a young writer;" and adds, that "he little imagined that he should have more than the common occasion of lamenting over the loss of a Nation's Hero, whom it was his real and good fortune *once* to save."

We know not to what particular circumstance in Lord Nelson's life Dr. Perry alludes; but that immortal Conqueror is more than once mentioned in these whimsical Dialogues.

Our readers will recollect the controversy respecting the Gout between Dr. Kinglake and Dr. Perry, in our vol. LXXIV. pp. 907, 1018, 1091, 1195, 1199; and LXXV. 32; which we found it necessary to close in p. 131; on which Dr. Perry observes,

"There is no departure in my letter alluded to from playful ridicule: 'tis not difficult, however, for me to suppose a very heated style from Dr. K. When anger overcomes discretion, the world entertains a bad opinion of the party's cause; and the Editor, I suspect, to let Dr. Kinglake down easy, has given a character of both letters that is certainly not appropriate to more than one."

Though our opinion remains unaltered, we admit there is much playfulness and some good sense in many of the observations in these Dialogues; and that Mercury's beginning speech in Dialogue II. and the first article throughout in Dialogue VI. fall in with the temper of the times, which, it is to be hoped, will increase, to the confusion of our inveterate Enemy.

One small specimen shall be given from Dialogue V. The Ghost of *Alexander Weir* complains to Mercury that *Ignorance* had killed him, and, being directed to explain, says,

"In dropping the stream-anchor to moor ship, the buoy-rope by a round turn and half-hitch at the ankle, carried me down. My body was recovered: but no means were tried to restore animation.

"*Mercury.* Be satisfied: that Ignorance shall make *better* for you. More will be taught by HAWES upon this subject. Many great sea-improvements originate on shore. Sailors will even learn how to conquer

conquer from CLARK, a peaceful landſman. You are entitled to my compaſſion and aſſiſtance. Charon, ſee a brother tar. Adieu! Thou true Son of Valour, Welcome!

"*Capt.* FARMER. Accept a ſeaman's thanks, Mercury.

"*Mercury.* Captain, I do with pleaſure. Come to my right hand. The *Surveillante's* Crew are at this moment chaunting you a *Requiem*; and the gallant remainder of the *Quebec's* ſave them from a watery death in return for ſimilar aſſiſtance. In addition to the glory that awaits you, one day ſhall HORATIO NELSON with tranſport in Elyſium hail *his firſt Inſtructor*. Go, happy Shade, to Blake and Grenville.—Room for England's Leonidas, Charon."

In the Sixth Dialogue, a *Spaniard's* Ghoſt having declared that he was "killed by a ſhot from the Britiſh Admiral's own ſhip;"

"*Mercury* ſays, Great, even in diſcomfiture! Why a ſword, now, Leonte? down with it—'tis gone. The fingers obeyed me; but your inward ſtruggle ſtill to graſp has all my admiration. Throw away Don too—an apt obſervance! Come to my right hand, Leonte. The rays of duty and of true bravery begin to mark thy frame: your whole perſon will glow. In Elyſium expect ſeveral to embrace thee, alike dignified in fall. There too your Conqueror, in the mildneſs of character, will for ever have quitted Brontè, to be called by your Band only, HORATIO, as the brother of you all. From the lips of *Farmer, Hughes, Parker, Howe, Duncan*, and other Seniors of Battle, NELSON, that harder name, may probably, on ſome occaſions, ſtrike your ear. Here, Charon, pray ſhew the noble *Spaniard* due reſpect."

45. *Report of the Trial at Bar of the Hon. Mr. Juſtice* Johnſon, *one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas in* Ireland, *for a Libel, in the Court of King's Bench, on* Saturday, Nov. 23, 1805. *Taken in Short Hand, by* T. Jenkin *and* G. Farquharſon.

WE can only report this report, by agreeing with the verdict brought in on the occaſion.

46. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Lord Mayor, &c. on* Dec. 5, 1805. *By* Andrew Hatt, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

A STRIKING text, 1 Sam. xxiii. 10, is here ſuitably improved, by a review of our national bleſſings contraſted with the miſeries which the unbridled ambition of our enemy has ſpread through Europe.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, vice-preſident of the College of Fort William, in Bengal, has propoſed a prize of 500l. to bachelors of law, maſters of arts, and perſons of ſuperior degree, of the Univerſity of Oxford, for the beſt work, in Engliſh proſe, embracing the following ſubjects, which has been accepted: 1. The probable deſign of the Divine Providence in ſubjecting ſo large a portion of Aſia to the Britiſh Dominion. 2. The duty, means, and conſequences, of tranſlating the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues, and of promoting Chriſtian knowledge in Aſia. 3. A brief hiſtoric view of the progreſs of the Goſpel in different nations, ſince its firſt promulgation; illuſtrated by maps, ſhewing the luminous tracts throughout the world; with chronological notices of its duration in particular places; the regions of Mohammedaniſm to be marked with red, and thoſe of Paganiſm with a dark colour.

A bronze bas-relief of a boy riding on a dolphin, diſcovered at Colcheſter, was exhibited by Mr. Walford, at one of the late meetings of the Society of Antiquaries. There were alſo produced ſome ſilver coins of Edward II. and two Roman copper coins of Claudius; the latter found in the bed of the Thames, oppoſite Sion-houſe, near Kew.

Mr. James Walker, engineer, has lately publiſhed a complete Plan of the grand Improvements made in the Port of London, by the immenſe Docks on the North Side of the River. Such a correct view of theſe Docks has long been wanted, both by mercantile men and thoſe who ſeek information of this kind.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Z. could not expect that our *Impartiality* ſhould extend to the printing of his Letter. But it has had its effect *without* printing it.

We are truly concerned that our Correſpondent has miſtaken the cenſure inflicted on a particular member of the Eſtabliſhment for a reflection on the Eſtabliſhment itſelf, for which "Verbum Sat" plainly expreſſes equal reſpect with himſelf, as well as for Diſſenting Brethren, and only reprobates the conduct of any over-zealous members, which injures it in the eyes both of its friends and its enemies. Surely we may rebuke individual ſupporters of any cauſe without fear of hurting the cauſe itſelf; or elſe one would be tempted to believe the anſwerer equally to blame with the party he means to vindicate.

To

To Mr. LLOYD,

Proprietor of the Grand Transparent Orrery lately displayed at Gosport.

WHILE scenes of mirth unhallow'd joys excite,
To captivate the listening throng,
With sportive lay or festive song,
Still Science shines pre-eminently bright.
Science, primeval daughter of the skies,
In native robes of her own greatness dress't, [plies,
Bearing her choicest store of rich sup-
By which the renovated, blest,
Still loves Religion's reign within the virtuous breast.

Astronomy explores the starry road,
The wide abyss of space and time,
With each bright avenue sublime,
"That leads through Nature up to Nature's God;" [pand
Kindles devotion; makes the mind ex-
With blissful thought, while heaven-ward she surveys [mand;
The boundless empire of his high com-
Where worlds unnumber'd drink the radiant rays [ker's praise.
Of uncreated light, and hymn their Ma-

When you recall'd the solemn scene to view,
Where Nature, dress't in darkness gross,
Once sympathiz'd beneath the cross
That bore Messiah, holy, just, and true,
While active thought flew swift to Calvary's hill,
With gratitude I heard each accent flow. [fill.
Ah, well might gloom the fair creation
'Twas meet that man should thus the Saviour know, [world below.
While supernatural mourning veil'd the

But when you picture Ether's azure main,
Transcript of other skies remote,
Where countless systems ever float,
Far in th' expanse of God's creative reign;
The mind, while on her star-encompass'd flight,
Seems but beginning her sublime career,
So vast are those ethereal fields of light;
Methinks their treasures, ever bright and fair, [an eternal year.
Would feast th' admiring soul through

If man from this his present dark sojourn
The starry regions may explore,
And his great origin adore,
High in the "climes of bliss" devoutly borne,
What glories will the disembodied soul
Enshrine when she escapes her cumb'rous clay: [pests howl,
Leaving this world where storms and tem-
And to the Saviour wings her joyful way,
Where Peace for ever reigns in everlasting day.

JOHN STOYLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

Written on the Evening before the Author's Departure from Eton *School.*

Vent summa dies.

WHY beats my heart? why these tempestuous tides [chides?
Of joy, which each revolving moment
Say, who thou art, nor deem mine childish tears [years,
Which mark the retrospect of younger
Say, can my soul forget her wonted seats,
Her former pleasures, and her calm re-treats, [roam,
Where oft in friendship she was used to
Thankful for blessings and her second home?
Has not my Eton then a mother prov'd,
Equal'd my first, been little less belov'd?
Yes—I was nurtur'd in this sacred place,
And half my life, in one fond view, re-trace; [shoot;"
Here, where "the young idea learnt to
And skilful gardeners forc'd the spreading root.
O may the tree such tender cares repay,
"Nor wither green, nor blossom in decay!"
But now transplanted, may it firmer grow,
And budding strong, soon riper fruit be-stow;
Nor let it groveling creep along the ground,
But rear its head, diffuse its influence round!

Here as I lately meditative stroll'd,
While Father Thames in conscious eddies roll'd, [high,
Three Nymphs arose—the one exalted
With lowering brow and penetrating eye,
Smooth-tongu'd, clear sounding, yet in counsel dark, [and—mark
Bade me collect my scatter'd thoughts
What Judge or Justice dictate, how sus-tain'd [gain'd;
An Empire's balance, when an Empire's
Mark midst the widow's cry and orphan's curse, [worse.
The worse made better, and the better

The next came lurid with dishevell'd hair [care,—
And haggard eye, and mien bespeaking
"Why muse you thus, can you no com-fort find, [mind?
Will none pour ointment on a wounded
Pursue my steps; from Mis'ry draw forth wealth, [health;
To you let Death give life, and Sickness
Should art prove false—you still your credit save,
Your errors hidden in the silent grave."

See, see, with roseate cheek, and brighter eye,
The maid approach yclep'd sweet Piety;
In heav'nly garb, fair daughter of the morn,
To leave the great, the humbler lot adorn;
See her benignant eye, her solemn air
Pourtrays divinity—"Come, be my care,"

She

She cries—"nor ever covet to be great;
Let others meddle with affairs of State;
Nor e'er to glory wade through seas of blood;
And be ambitious only to be good.
Rest sure, whate'er you do, whate'er you say, [pray'r?—"
'Tis all one Heav'nly work, one constant

On thee, sweet nymph, shall all my hopes depend, [friend;
Be thou protectress, be my guardian
So shall my feet, by soft'ring kindness led
Through dang'rous paths, through defarts safely tread; [ploy,
So may my thoughts a future world em-
So let me taste, with thee, eternal joy;
Nor let me faithless to his * counsel prove
Who taught my youthful passions how to move,
But his example keeping in my view,
One changeless tenor of my life pursue,
"Nor more with fruitless care and cheated strife [of life;"
Chase fleeting Pleasure through the maze
Distant afar from him, as dark from light,
As Heav'n's bright glory from a mortal's sight, [gard,
Like him, as bounden, God and man re-
Secure, since Virtue brings its own reward.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

A CLERGYMAN of the name of *Ward* having in his possession a pedigree of the descendants of Sir Simon Ward, knt. High Sheriff of Yorkshire for the years 1319, 20, and 21, was desirous of finding a counter-part in the Heralds' office. His application was unsuccessful; but an answer was returned, that he might have it recorded, and the pedigree and arms limited to his family. The reply was in the following lines; which if Mr. Urban will have the goodness to record with the Gentlemen in his Magazine, the author's ambition will be perfectly gratified:

NO! not to me such honourable meed,
With high-born souls a seat to be decreed!
Where rob'd in mantle of Heraldic fame
Your Heroes rear their lion port, and claim
Their Country's gratitude, and love, and praise,
By titled eminence a name to raise,
And tip-toe lift their sons in grand career
Above my visible diurnal sphere. [yield
Oh! not to me such blaz'ning ensigns
Their glowing tints in your rich harvest-field!

Me, though Dame Fortune treats as soft'ring child, [smil'd;
On whom due portion of her love has
Though perch'd 'bove others of her gaping crowds,
Obscurity, with russet cloak, enshrouds
My vainer thoughts,—gives Reason's graft to grow, [know,
Bids me, my mind, my manners, morals
Nor from my sacred office recreant prove,
But e'er be true *Ward* o'er the flock I love.

Not then to me th' enrolling of a name,
Though lowest, humblest mimion of Fame;
Not then to me these sounding claims belong,
Not e'en bare mediocrity of song.
Yet, 'midst the whole variety of plan
Which time and chance present as food for man; [blame,
You will not Polly's yearnings greatly
If I be found supremely proud of Name,
And with mysterious reverence gravely ride, [sings pride.
My own stump hobby, deck'd with house-
To names, in Reason's steady eye is clear, [ear:
More meaning is attach'd than meets the
For what is language, but parading sound,
Were not some archetype more haply found,
The sick chimeras of the brain to chase,
And rivet them on Reason's solid base?
How could sweet converse, all the charms of sense,
Their merits, virtues, tendencies dispense,
Were there no motives meaning to educe,
Descriptive of their quality or use?

When first our great Progenitor began,
For beings animate to form a plan,
Adam, in springing from our parent ground,
The best-defin'd appellative was found.
Then his inventive genius was display'd,
In classing Nature's objects so pourtray'd.
And what the varied multiples might claim, [name;
To all things living, such th' appropriate
And these no lapse of time could so annoy
To change the form—identity destroy;
Their natures, titles, uniform, display
The fame true semblance to our later day.

As Time runs down the tick-tacks of old Care,
We find these traces genuine truth declare.
For in the annals of our happy Isle,
When Loves and Graces first began to smile,
And Rudiment, a clear-complexion'd boy,
In Christ-cross-row could all his thoughts employ, [command,
Thinking that, might he Learning's powers
'Twere better far than either house or land; [way,
Our wisest ALFRED then could lead the
And all the majesty of mind display:
Thinking refinements of his tenderest care
Never should flit to Pageantry's thin air,

But

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* The Head Master of Eton when these lines were written, whose name is omitted, as there would be an appearance of flattery, and it could receive no additional lustre from the humble signature of

PUER ETONENSIS, L. H. T.

But anſwer true, and dignified command,
By ſteady WARDS o'er all the promis'd land.
Then he atchiev'd the aggrandizing plan,
Poliſh'd, adorn'd, and harmoniz'd the Man; [gard,
Then Nomenclator he could names re-
And to his houſe aſſign the name of WARD.
Two from his loins engaged a father's care,
His talents, merits, virtues, were to ſhare,
And, to concentrate qualities the ſame,
He choſe fit epithets for future fame:
Theſe epithets true merit's emblems
ſeem'd, [deem'd.
ED ſtyled the happy, ETHEL* noble
Thus could he leave to natures ſo refin'd
The fineſt workings of his mighty mind.

And from the alternate modeling of things,
Still the ſame nature uniformly ſprings;
Ring as you pleaſe her varying changes round, [found,
Objects and names to correſpond are
And ſhew affinity of cloſeſt kind,
Through all the graduated ſcale of mind.

Why from mundungus ſhould *Napoleon* riſe,
Claim to be *Emperor* in a Nation's eyes?
Why not ſtyled *Butcher*, ſince he gains the fame, [name?
But that poor empty man e'er reſts on
If that which conſtitutes all human fame
Be chiefly built on goſſameery name;
And name deriv'd for ſome peculiar uſe,
Diſtinction to preſerve, or to produce;
How much imports ſociety's high gain,
That we their purity and ſenſe maintain;
And great as difference betwixt man and man, [plan.
That we adhere with truth to Nature's

Thus if to civil order be aſſign'd
The beſt intentions of well-tutor'd mind,
And if reſtraining laws weight ſhould poſſeſs, [bleſs,
The State's firm form to ornament and
Then WARD the Nation's conſtable is found,
To walk patrol his wary ſtep around,
A patient uſeful animal is ſeen,
To keep the peace in buſy haunts of men;
Having poſterior as proſpective eye,
Ready each ruder object to deſcry,
Which might or injure, or e'en mutilate,
The harmonizing feelings of the State.
Thus where fidelity, and truſt, abound,
WARD, as obedience teſt, is juſtly found;
There honour's brighteſt tints have ſtrict regard
To all the faithful attributes of WARD.

And that their Country eſtimates this ſenſe,
Since high reward for duty they diſpenſe,
Witneſs the golden croſs, in days of yore,
Which Royal Edward the Confeſſor bore.
Durham's now fritter'd ſons poſſeſs a ſhare, [we bear,
Yes, ſpite of heraldic threats, the croſs*
Thus too, our creſt aloft we proudly raiſe
'Gainſt ſavage beaſt†—a WARD's diſtinguiſh'd praiſe. [feel,
Should doubts you heſitate or ſcruples
To him I make my confident appeal,
Him! High-Ward‡! Him! who with proud head elate [lege ſtate;
Marſhals your Kings, and all your Col-
Brings muſhroom embryons into ſplendid fight,
Cleans off the ruſt of true Toledo bright,
Prunes the unruly ſcions of our iſle,
And makes all order and diſtinction ſmile.
Firſt of his name! ennobled, highborn ſoul! [t' enrol;
Whom o'er his Peers his Country loves
How to his merits might my voice I raiſe,
Did he not greedy drink Election's praiſe!

If then inherent natures fix'd remain,
Ingenerating qualities retain,
If "*Patrum virtus*" be in minds inlaid,
As "*Fortes creantur Fortibus*" is ſaid;
If ſhame and honour from no ſtation riſe,
But in our parts well acting, honour lies;
What will it boot that grandſire be enroll'd [gold?
For merits which produc'd deſcending
He meditated none of Theory's ſtriſe,
But prov'd a faithful WARD of "Staff of life." [found
He, with Typhean ſtrength, was daily
At ſturdy poſt, to plough paternal ground.
And if to check his toil he choſe to tell
From what high anceſtorial rank he fell;
To tell of Simon, Yorkſhire's ſhrieved knight,
Who, when proud Lancaſter in rebel fight
His brother barons rous'd 'gainſt Sov'reign Lord,
Left loyal, brave example, on record;
To tell of ſtandard-bearing John elate,
By Faith's Defender§ ſent to Boulogne Gate; [ſhield,
To tell of Chriſtopher, with vanguard
Raiſing his thouſand ſtrong for Flouden field;
To tell of Samuel who, in college lore,
O'er Granta's ſons the prize ſupremely bore;
And peaceefully adjuſted Synod's‖ ſtrife,
Open'd the gate¶ of everlaſting life.
But time would fail minutely to relate
Each minor claſs, th' inferior WARDS of ſtate:

* See Bailey's Dictionary on Edward and Ethelward.

* Arms, Croſs fleury field, Azure.
† A wolf's head, eraſed Gules.
‡ See *Howard* in Bailey's Dictionary.
§ Henry VIII. ‖ Dort.
¶ Tranſlator of part of the Bible.

Who

Who drench'd in poverty might end their days, [praise*.
Commuting with their substance loyal
By such endearing contemplation cheer'd,
He nor your civil broils nor tempests fear'd;
But mov'd right on, octogenarian pace,
At peace with man, and with his kindred race; [his eyes,
And, when on pillow-Death might close
Look'd to the sacred promise, "Thou, good servant, rise."

Oh, may my mind its equal tenor keep!
Such be my trust, when eye is clos'd in sleep. J. W.

A PARODY *on the Pastoral Ballad beginning*
"Despairing beside a clear stream,
A shepherd forsaken was laid;
And whilst the false nymph," &c.

IN a Theatre sad and alone,
An Actor forsaken complain'd,
And whilst he accus'd the false Town,
Conscious worth to support him remain'd.
The wind that blew round shrill and keen
Return'd all his sighs with a sigh,
And the trees of the nodding side-scene
Seem'd to murmur a mournful reply!

"Alas! simple youth that I was!"
Thus sadly his grief he display'd,
"Oh! ere I had seen this fine place,
'Twere better I never had play'd!
I appear'd, and enraptur'd they gaz'd!
I spoke, and they cried, how divine!
I mov'd, ev'ry action they prais'd!
When was Kemble himself e'er so fine!

"Ah, why! by this favour deceiv'd,
Did I fancy no change would ensue!
And could I not tell I receiv'd
The homage to novelty due?
To think that a town of such wit
Should prove so preposterous and wild,
Great Kemble and Siddons to quit,
And exclusively favour a child!

"What though, touch'd with tragical fire,
My temples Melpomene crown'd!
What though, when they see me *expire*
The ladies sit weeping around!
Ah, Roscius, thy hopes are in vain,
Thy visions delusive forego!
See to Kemble the Town turn again,
On him all its smiles to bestow!

"For you imitative young fools,
Impell'd by no impulse divine,
Repair to your nurseries and schools,
Nor longer in tragedy shine!
Though o'er the wide kingdom you rov'd,
'Tis in vain you your fall would resist,
'Tis mine to be courted and lov'd,
'Tis yours to be laugh'd at and hiss'd!

"Now let me this kind Town engage,
To see me play here once again,
To hear my heroical rage,
And list to my amorous pain!

Oh! then, if I fail to delight,
If Roscius no longer can please,
If, grown disagreeable to fight,
He's lost all his graces and ease,

"Then, Criticks, to Kemble repair,
And engross the wide Pit's foremost seat,
Squeeze, press, crowd, and languish for air,
And faint in December with heat!
While Roscius forgotten and gone,
No longer your thoughts shall engage,
Unless by a pale paper-moon,
His ghost should glide over the stage!"

PHILO R.

* Alluding to fines paid by several of the name in Cromwell's days.

INSCRIPTION *respectfully proposed for a Pillar to the memory of the illustrious* NELSON.

THUS we inscribe the venerated name
Of NELSON—bravest in the roll of Fame—
But deeper far, indelibly, impress,
His name shall live in every Briton's breast.
Transcendant Hero! thine it was to brave
The latent rock—the agitated wave—
Thine 'gainst the foe with giant force to wield [shield.—
Britannia's bolt.—Her Commerce thine to
Thine to uprear her victor flag on high;
Live for thy Country—for thy Country
O! be it ours, in gratitude to raise [die!
The votive tribute of admiring praise.
And as our Sons recount thy wond'rous story, [Glory.
This Stone shall bid them emulate thy

Dec. 16, 1805. W. HAMPER.

HYMN

Sung by the Congregation in Kensington Church, *on* Thursday *the 5th day of* December, 1805, *being the Day appointed for a* General Thanksgiving; *when a Collection was made for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell, and for those who were wounded in the several Engagements with the Combined Fleets of* France *and* Spain.

TUNE—SICILIAN.

GOD of Hosts, whose awful sway
Earth, and seas, and skies, obey;
We, the people of THY care,
Seek THY courts with praise and pray'r.

Snatch'd from danger, sav'd from thrall,
At THY feet we grateful fall;
And the POW'R revere, WHOSE HAND
Still protects our favour'd land.

Fleets combin'd, in numbers vain,
Roll their thunders o'er the main;
Victory crowns, while rout is theirs,
British prowess, British prayers.

Not to *us* the praise pertains
That our fleet triumphant reigns;
Conquest is a gift divine,
Be the praise, JEHOVAH, thine!

To

To THY fane the spoils we bear,
Wet with many a British tear;
Dearly were these trophies won,
But—THY sov'reign will be done!

Let suffice for Britain's guilt
Streams of blood in Ocean spilt;
Bid the purple torrent cease,
Hush the nations into peace.

O'er the land that owns THY sway,
THY protecting wings display;
Guard the realm, the church, the throne—
Britain looks to THEE alone.

So if War be yet decreed,
Ours shall be the victor's meed;
And the rights our arms defend,
Shall to lateft time defcend.

SONNET TO MUSIC.

SWEET Governefs of Sounds! thou canft controul [ing ear!
The jarring Paffions, through the liften-
E'en Anger paffes in his mad career,
And owns thy magic influence o'er the foul! [roll—
Backward Wrath's ebbing tide begins to
Grief's clouds difperfe—the mental fky grows clear—
Joy's corrufcations cheer Defpair's dark pole,
And Hope, and Light, at thy approach, appear.
Behold yon humble Minftrel of thy band,
Whofe pipe refounds along the echoing ftreet; [hand,
Though void of fight, yet fkilful is his
And tender is the tune he plays, and fweet; [bland—
His heart is blithe, his countenance is
O happy art! that can misfortune cheat! HAFIZ.

THE TRIPLE LOSS.

IN the fhort fpace of half a circling year,
Britain has felt *three loffes* moft fevere,
NELSON, her hero on the boundlefs main,
The conftant fcourge and dread of France and Spain; [friend,
CORNWALLIS, *India's* fav'rite—*Ireland's*
Wife to conciliate, valiant to defend;
And PITT, the dauntlefs pilot of the State,
By birth, in talents, eminently great:
Thefe have, alas! now paft'd that awful bourn
Whence Fate's decree for ever bars return!
But let not Britain, though thus doom'd to bear
Such ponderous misfortunes, yet defpair.
Warriors and ftatefmen ftill for her fhall rife,
Like thofe whofe noble fouls have fought the fkies; [glow
With generous ftrife each loyal breaft fhall
To recompenfe her loffes—foothe her woe.
Around the Conftitution all fhall cling,
Warm in attachment to their virtuous King;
Firm in their refolution to oppofe, [foes.
With heart and hands united, Britain's

Dromore, Feb. 6. HAFIZ.

JANUARY.

BREME January runs his round,
His chamfer'd brow with cypreſs bound;
While hiſſing meteors, high in air,
Flung from his ſtormy chariot, glare,
And ſneaping winds, the glade along,
Howl mournfully their hideous ſong.
The clouded ſun ſeems ſet at noon:
Night ſcarce diſcerns her muffled moon:
Dormant lies ev'ry beauteous birth,
Deep in the lap of mother Earth,
And Pleaſure, panic-ſtricken, flies
From ravag'd plains and frowning ſkies.
Yet ling'ring Hope's celeſtial form
Still braves the fury of the ſtorm,
And breathes around the infant Year
Thoſe ſpells that drooping Nature cheer—
That, maugre the inclement clime,
Can turn the arrowy wrath of Time,
And give, though preſent woes annoy,
Conſoling views of future joy. HAFIZ.

NELSON.

"LET no funereal dirges riſe [bier,"
Around my Nelſon's trophied
Cried Glory, bending from her ſkies—
"The Hero lives immortal *here*." HAFIZ.

EPITAPH ON LORD NELSON.

[*Aſcribed to the Hon. Baron* SMITH, *of* IRELAND.]

WHILE dazzling honours crown the deathleſs name [ſame
Of GEORGE'S Navy—and of NELSON'S,
With generous grief her triumph Britain hears,
And quenches half her glory in her tears;
Mourns her loſt Bronte's* heaven-imparted fires, [expires.
Reſiſtleſs bolt of war—who, while he blaſts,

THE FANATIC.

WHEN Bigotry's intemp'rate ſway,
Darkens the mind with ſhades of terror,
Th' enthuſiaſt, led himſelf aſtray,
Deems all the world beſide in error.

For him returning ſeaſons bring [neſs;
No ſcenes of mirth, no ſounds of gladThough beauty ſmile, and muſick ſing,
No charms can move his ſullen ſadneſs.

The decencies of life he ſpurns;
Accompliſhments he terms *deceivers*—
From Science, as a ſerpent, turns,
And all the learn'd, like unbelievers!

He wages war with common ſenſe;
Stickles for myſtery's dominion;
And where he can make no defence,
Appeals to ſome *obſcure* opinion.

Miſanthropy contracts his brows;
In coarſe invective often dealing,
Such freedom he his tongue allows,
As ſhews his heart is void of feeling.

HAFIZ.

* *Bronte*, derived from the Greek, ſignifies Jove's thunderbolt—*Lightning*.

Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

H. of Lords.

January 21.

Earl Nelson, Marquis Wellesley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord St. John, took their seats.

The Earl of *Essex*, on moving an Address of Thanks, observed, that the nature of the Speech was such as to preclude the necessity of any opposition to his motion: he adverted to the principal points it contained; and concluded with wishing that some compliment of condolence should be offered to his Majesty upon the decease of the Duke of Gloucester. With the amiable qualities of that personage, many of their Lordships had been familiar for a number of years; and he was confident they would not be averse to express the high sense which they entertained of his virtues.

Viscount *Carleton* seconded the motion. He considered the battle off Trafalgar as the greatest naval victory that had ever been gained. Deeply as the loss of the heroic Commander must be felt, there was still ample cause for exultation. That sublime sentiment, so nobly conceived, "England expects every man to do his duty," was practically illustrated in the destruction of two thirds of the Combined Fleet. The noble Viscount also alluded to the unfortunate termination of the Continental campaign, the magnanimous perseverance of the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty's liberal resolution to appropriate the million arising from the proceeds of prizes, to the public service.

Earl *Cowper* said, he had come down determined to move an amendment; but was induced to postpone it, by the illness of the gentleman at the head of his Majesty's Councils (Mr. Pitt).

Lord *Grenville* said, that the situation of the Country was such as to call for their most attentive consideration.

Lord *Hawkesbury* observed, that Ministers were fully prepared to enter into the discussion of their conduct; but freely stated, that the Speech was intentionally couched in such language as would create no difference of opinion.

Lord *Mulgrave* spoke to the same effect; after which, the Address was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *F. Spencer* moved the Address; and, after noticing our brilliant Naval successes, expressed his regret for the loss of Lord Nelson, as well as the reverses of our Allies on the Continent. In the present crisis, however, this Country had nothing to fear from the menaces or ambition of the common enemy, while defended by the loyalty and valour of his Majesty's subjects, and the unexhausted resources of this Empire; in the vigorous application of which, he was confident, the wisdom and spirit of the House would cheerfully co-operate.

Mr. *Ainslie* seconded the motion; and inculcated the necessity of the most vigorous measures, to defeat the intentions of the Enemy.

Lord *H. Petty* observed, that as he did not acquiesce in many parts of the Speech, he had intended to propose an amendment; but in consequence of the illness of a person high in office (Mr. Pitt), he should postpone it.

Messrs. *Fox* and *Windham* said, they should also reserve their opinion for the present.

The Address was then carried unanimously.

H. of Lords.

January 22.

Viscount *Melville* delivered a plea of *Not Guilty*, to the Articles of Impeachment preferred against him.

In the Commons, the same day, The Twelfth Report of the Naval Commissioners was brought up.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved for returns of the number of men raised under the Additional Force Act. Ordered.

Mr. *C. Dundas* stated, that he had a Petition from the Freeholders of the County of Berks, which applied directly to the principle of Mr. Sheridan's motion. The Petitioners state, that out of 343 men, only 11 had been procured; that the parishes had, therefore, become liable to fines, to the enormous amount of 6620 l. although there had been no negligence in the Parish Officers; but that the deficiency arose from the impossibility of procuring men, in the manner, and upon the terms, mentioned in the Act.

January 23.

Both Houses proceeded to St. James's with their Addresses.

January 24.

The *Speaker* acquainted the Members, that his Majesty had been waited on with the Address, and had returned the following Answer:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, and for the condolence you have expressed for my late lamented

lamented brother, the Duke of Glouceſter, which affords me an additional proof of your reſpect and attachment to my perſon and family. Your concurrence in my wiſhes to court the friendſhip and confidence of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the diſpoſition manifeſted by that Monarch in the common cauſe of Europe, afford me juſt grounds of ſatisfaction; and your aſſurances of ſupport in my unabating exertions, in the preſent poſture of affairs, enable me to look forward with confidence to ſuch a termination of the preſent conteſt, as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety and permanent intereſts of my dominions."

On the motion of Mr. *Whitbread*, the Anſwer given by Lord Melville to the Articles of Impeachment againſt him was read. It purported—"That the noble Lord having read the charges exhibited by the Houſe of Commons againſt him, for ſuppoſed high crimes and miſdemeanors, the ſaid Viſcount ſaith for himſelf, that he hopes no want of form in this his Anſwer ſhall prejudice him before their Lordſhips; and ſaith, that he is no wiſe guilty of all or any of the ſaid crimes or miſdemeanors, by the ſaid Articles ſo alledged to be by him committed, in manner and form: and that he will undertake to prove to this Houſe, by credible witneſſes, the truth of his aſſertion. He therefore ſubmits himſelf to the candour of the Houſe, and prays that he may be diſcharged from the premiſes."

January 27.

Mr. *Paul* moved for certain Papers relative to India; and ſtated, that it was his intention to found upon them charges againſt Marquis Wellesley. Ordered.

Mr. *Laſcelles* ſtated, that he meant to propoſe that ſome ſignal mark of reſpect and gratitude ſhould be paid to the memory of that great character (Mr. Pitt) whoſe loſs the Nation has now to deplore. He ſhould take as a precedent the honours which were paid to his illuſtrious father; as he conſidered the ſon to be equally as great a man: he therefore moved, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be pleaſed to give directions that the remains of the Right Hon. William Pitt be interred at the public expence; and that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, to the memory of that great and excellent Statesman, with an inſcription expreſſive of the ſentiments of the people on ſo great and irreparable a loſs; and to aſſure his Majeſty that his Houſe will make good the expence attending the ſame."

The motion was ſeconded by the Marquis of *Tavistock*.

Lord *Folkſtone* oppoſed the motion, on the ground of his duty to his Country.

Mr. *Hawkins Browne* paſſed a high eulogium on the talents of Mr. Pitt, whom he compared to Auguſtus, who was ſaid to have found Rome built of wood, but left it built of marble.

Mr. *H. Addington* condemned the diſcuſſion of particular points of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration; he gave his cordial ſupport to the motion.

Meſſrs. *W. Smith*, *Pytches*, and the Marquis of *Douglas*, ſtrongly oppoſed the motion.

Sir *R. Buxton* ſupported the motion; and cenſured the ſpirit of perſonal hoſtility that had manifeſted itſelf.

Mr. *Windham* adviſed the Houſe to reflect on the propriety of the motion. Such honours ought not to be given haſtily: but, before they are given, it ſhould be fully conſidered, whether the adminiſtration of Mr. Pitt was ſo ſerviceable to the Country as had been repreſented. The dangers of the Country had, in the latter part of it, increaſed immenſely. It had not been the uſage of this Country, or of mankind in general, to grant the higheſt rewards, unleſs in caſes where merit had been crowned with ſucceſs. The merit or demerit of his plans was a queſtion which ought not to be hurried as a matter of perſonal feeling; but, if it were to be diſcuſſed at all, ought to receive the fulleſt conſideration.

Mr. *Ryder* cenſured the expreſſions of Mr. Windham, which he conceived to be a ſtigma on his own conduct. He called on the Houſe, after the ſtrenuous part that Gentleman had borne ſo long in the chief meaſures of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, to witneſs the part he had taken this night. It was an inſtance of *Spartan virtue*, which muſt be regarded as a ſtriking ſpecimen of heroic contempt of every ſocial, and every friendly—he had almoſt ſaid every moral regard, of public and private connexion. Mr. R. added, that the queſtion was not, whether ſuch a mark of public reſpect ſhould be paid to his memory, becauſe he had held the confidence of his Sovereign longer than any former Miniſter had done; not for the important ſpace he filled in the eyes of Europe; but for the great character which, upon the whole, he had ſuſtained—a character as honourable to the age in which he lived, as it was ornamental to his country—and the loſs of whoſe talents, in the event of his death, preſented one of the moſt durable cauſes of ſorrow in every part of the empire.

Mr. *G. Ponſonby* took a retroſpect of the national misfortunes which had happened under Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration,

and

and oppoſed the motion, as he had, for a ſeries of years, all the meaſures of that Miniſter.

He was followed by Mr. *Roſe*, who entered into an able defence of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration. He adviſed the Houſe to recollect that he had devoted his life in the arduous ſervices of his Country; acting with the utmoſt zeal, not only with the privation of thoſe pleaſures and enjoyments appropriated to his rank in life, but with the loſs of his health: and he would now ſpeak from the firmeſt conviction, that the Noble Viſcount whoſe loſs had been ſo recently the ſubject of lamentation, had not more truly ſacrificed his life for his Country, than had his friend Mr. Pitt. The laſt words he uttered were—"*Oh! my Country!*" and he felt the fulleſt perſuaſion, that the exceſs of his anxiety for that Country had deſtroyed him.

Mr. *Fox* ſolemnly declared that all party feeling was baniſhed from his breaſt, and that he was only influenced by his public and indiſpenſable duty: it was impoſſible any political animoſity could exiſt with him, now that great man was no more: he was convinced that he was as diſintereſted a character as ever filled ſo high a ſituation; but he could not conſent to award public honours to a Miniſter whoſe meaſures had been ſo unfortunate to his Country.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſaid a few words in ſupport of the motion, in the courſe of which he praiſed the generous candour of Mr. Fox; after which the Houſe divided. Ayes 258; Noes 89.

H. OF LORDS.
January 28.

Lord *Mulgrave*, on preſenting the Treaties with Sweden, Ruſſia, and Germany, obſerved, that the objects in view would be found worthy the antient character of the Country.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* roſe to move the Thanks of the Houſe to Lord Collingwood, for his conduct in the battle off Trafalgar, and took that opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of Lord Nelſon. He entered upon an outline of his profeſſional life, and recapitulated the great actions in which he had been concerned. After having deſcribed, in glowing language, the many qualities which fitted him for the enterprizes in which he had been engaged, he pronounced a warm eulogium upon the conduct of Lord Collingwood, than whom there was not in the Navy of England an Officer better qualified to move in the ſame brilliant track in which his magnanimous Chief had ſo gloriouſly fallen.

The Duke of *Clarence* bore teſtimony to the excellent character of the late Viſcount, and particularly his profound ſenſe of religion; in proof of which he read a prayer for a glorious victory, which his Lordſhip had written at the time his fleet was about to break the enemy's line.

Lord *Hood* declared his opinion of Lord Collingwood to be, that he only wanted opportunity to prove himſelf a ſecond Nelſon.

Lord *Sidmouth* paid ſome compliments to the judgment of Earl St. Vincent, who had appointed Lord Nelſon to the command in the Mediterranean.

The Duke of *Norfolk* wiſhed the Reſolutions to include the Thanks of the Houſe to Admiral Cornwallis, and Sir R. Calder. That meritorious Officer had, with an inferior force, given battle to the enemy, and made prizes. He did not mean to impeach the deciſion of the Court Martial; but he could not help thinking, that a mere error in judgment, for his offence amounted to no more, did not deſerve ſo ſevere a puniſhment as a public reprimand.

At the ſuggeſtion of Earl *St. Vincent*, the Duke withdrew his amendment.

On the motion of Lord *Hawkeſbury*, the Thanks of the Houſe were voted to Sir R. Strachan.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Caſtlereagh* brought up the copies of the Treaties with Foreign Powers, and expreſſed his wiſh that thoſe tranſactions ſhould be fully laid before the Houſe: they would ſee that in theſe tranſactions many of the connexions were eventual and contingent; much depended on particular Powers, and there was much to ſettle beforehand reſpecting what ſhould be attempted. Thoſe parts which were never acted upon, were not now laid open to public inſpection. One great queſtion as to the tranſaction would be, to know whether the amount of force to be brought forward by a ſpecific time was ſuch as Miniſters underſtood it was to be. Next to this would be the taſk of tracing the cauſes of failure. Miniſters would therefore lay before the Houſe the plan of the campaign, ſo as to ſhew how it was deſigned, and compare it with the actual ſtate of operations. The military plan did not come from this Country; but Miniſters had good reaſon to believe that, excluſively of any Britiſh troops whatever, excluſively of any aſſiſtance from Sweden, or even of any aid from the Court of Berlin, a great force was to be brought forward. On the 1ſt of October, it was ſuppoſed that there would be in the field, ready to act againſt the enemy, not fewer than 500,000 men, entirely furniſhed by Auſtria and Ruſſia. The military plan came from Auſtria. The Houſe would judge

judge whether or not ſhe had conformed to her plan. He had no difficulty in ſtating, without imputing any blame to that Power, that the advance beyond the Inn, and the conſequent events at Ulm, by which an army of 80,000 men were to all military purpoſes annihilated, was an abſolute breach of the underſtanding entered into with the Emperor of Ruſſia. But Ruſſia conformed moſt ſtrictly to the plan. Her aid was limited, in the firſt military view of the operations, to the firſt army of 36,000 men, which arrived two days ſooner than was expected at Brannau, on the Inn. The Houſe ſhould know whether the diſaſters of Auſtria were produced by any fault of ours, or by any act of her own. He concluded by hoping that future Miniſters would ſee the buſineſs properly diſcuſſed.

Mr. *Fox* having expreſſed a deſire to know ſomething reſpecting the aſſiſtance which the Britiſh troops were to receive, Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſtated, that, by the firſt of October, Miniſters had reaſon to expect in the field, and ready to act againſt the enemy, 180,000 Ruſſians, and 315,000 Auſtrians, excluſive of a militia in the Tyrol of 20,000 men, according to the ſtatement given by the Auſtrian Miniſter in London, previous to that date. In the early part of July, it was ſtated, that the Auſtrian field force, ready to act, amounted to 220,000, and it was expected that in four months it would be increaſed to 320,000 men.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* called the attention of the Houſe to the important ſubject of Thanks to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, who were engaged in the brilliant and deciſive action off Cape Trafalgar; an action to which he felt it impoſſible to do juſtice. He took a view of the naval campaign of laſt year; the ſucceſſes of which he attributed to the originality of the genius and manœuvres of Lord Nelſon. He added, that his Majeſty was deſirous of providing for his widow in a manner ſuitable to her rank, by a penſion of 2000 l. a-year. Beſides this, it was propoſed to give a ſtable mark of munificence to the name of Nelſon, to remind poſterity of the obligations they owe to his ſervices. This ſhould not be in the nature of an ordinary grant, but as a kind of national property, and to be in land, not connected with a palace, which, from various cauſes, might not be an arrangement ſuitable to the intereſts of the family, but an eſtate; for which great object it was propoſed to appropriate the ſum of 200,000 l. He concluded by paying a very handſome encomium to the character and conduct of Lord Collingwood. He likewiſe added, that it was propoſed to give the ſame rewards to the ſeamen, as if the deſtroyed ſhips had actually been taken and brought into port. He then moved a Reſolution for an Addreſs to the King, praying for the erection of Monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Lord Nelſon, and Captains Duff and Cooke, which was carried; as were the ſeveral motions for Thanks to Lord Collingwood, Sir R. Strachan, and the Officers, Captains, and Men of the reſpective Fleets.

January 29.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Duties on Malt, on Places and Penſions, and on Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, were continued.

Mr. *Paul* explained why he had moved for a letter from Mr. Dundas to the Chairman of the Company, dated June, 1801. Their debt amounted at that time to 14,000,000 l.; it was Mr. D.'s opinion, that, unleſs liquidated immediately, it would prove ruinous; but it had now accumulated to 30,000,000 l. He contended that the increaſe of the debt was not to be aſcribed to the war in India. Agreed to.

January 30.

Mr. *J. Fitzgerald* obtained leave for a Bill to aſcertain the Population of Ireland.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Supply, voted the following Eſtimate for three months: 134,473 Men, including Officers and Non-commiſſioned Officers, for general ſervice; 1,192,105 l. for defraying the charges thereof; 305,037 l. for Military Services in the Plantations, Ceylon, Mediterranean, New South Wales, and Special Services; and 617,584 l. for the Militia of Great Britain and Ireland.

February 1.

Mr. *Wallace* moved for Papers reſpecting India Affairs, the production of which were neceſſary to exculpate the Marquis Wellеſley from the charges intended to be brought forward by Mr. Paul.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* delivered three Meſſages from his Majeſty to the Houſe. The firſt related to his Majeſty's intention of granting an annuity of 2000 l. to Lady Nelſon, and deſired the Houſe to enable him to make ſuch grant. The ſecond referred to the Royal intention of granting 2000 l. a-year to Lord Collingwood and his two next ſucceeding heirs: and the third ſignified his Majeſty's wiſh to grant 1000 l. a-year to Admiral Sir Richard Strachan for his natural life.

The Malt Duty, and Penſions and Perſonal Eſtate Bills, were read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

(To be continued.)

THE

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO WEYMOUTH, 1805.

(*Concluded from p.* 40.)

Aug. 14. This morning, his Majeſty rode on horſeback from half-paſt 6 till 9. The whole Camp was reviewed by the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge. At 10 o'clock, their Majeſties and Princeſſes went on-board the Yacht; returned at 6; and ſaw The Wonder, and Midnight Hour.

15. His Majeſty took an early ride on horſeback. After breakfaſt he rode out again through Weymouth and Radipoole, by Weekin, and returned by the Barracks. At three o'clock his Majeſty held a Privy Council at the Lodge, at which Earl Camden ſat as Preſident for the firſt time: Sir S. Cotterell attended as clerk. When the Council broke up, they adjourned to the Royal Hotel, where a ſumptuous dinner was provided by Earl Camden. His Majeſty, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and the Princeſſes, walked on the Eſplanade from 6 till 7, when they adjourned to ſee Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, and the Liar.

16. His Majeſty took his uſual early ride; and after breakfaſt reviewed ſeveral regiments of Infantry and Cavalry on the Downs. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes took an airing to Upway. This being the birth-day of the Duke of York, the ſame was obſerved in a ſimilar manner to that of the Prince of Wales (ſee p. 40.). In the evening their Majeſties gave a grand ball to 300 juvenile inhabitants of the town, as well as the company there. It was called the Children's Ball, and was under the direction of her Majeſty's Vice-Chamberlain. The Royal Family appeared much entertained at the amuſement of their youthful gueſts. The dancing continued until half-paſt 11, when their Majeſties retired.

17. Early his Majeſty took his uſual ride. After breakfaſt the Royal Family went on-board the Yacht, and landed at 6. At 7 o'clock, they went to ſee Wild Oats, Lovers' Quarrels, and The Deaf Lover.

18. Early his Majeſty walked through the town to his Stables. At 11, the Royal Family went to church, and heard a ſermon by the Bp. of London. The Promenade Rooms were tolerably filled.

19. This morning, at 7, his Majeſty, in full uniform, rode to Ridgway Downs, and viewed the troops exerciſing; but ſhortly left the field, owing to a heavy rain. He was completely wet. In the evening the Royal Family ſaw The Will, and The Critic.

20. Early this morning his Majeſty took a ride to the Camp. After breakfaſt, the Royal Family took an airing. After their ride they walked on the Eſplanade; and again in the evening till 8, when they honoured the Promenade Rooms with their preſence, where there was a grand ball. His Majeſty's eyes were ſo much better, he walked and rode without uſing glaſſes. At 11, the Royal Family retired.

21. His Majeſty rode out as uſual. At 10 o'clock the whole Royal Family, except the Duke of Cumberland, went on-board the Yacht; and at 7 they ſaw Mr. S. Kemble's Sir John Falſtaff in Henry IV.

22. At 7, his Majeſty rode to the Dorcheſter Barracks. On his return he gave an audience to Sir W. Curtis; and converſed a conſiderable time with the worthy Baronet. About 11, the Royal Family went on-board the Yacht. In the evening all were in the greateſt anxiety for their ſafety, till 10 o'clock. Their Majeſties had commanded the Rivals. At 7, the Theatre was filled; and by half-paſt 7, the audience began to expreſs conſiderable anxiety to know the cauſe of their non-arrival; when Mr. Hughes informed them that the Royal Family had not returned from their cruize; and, as the Yacht did not appear in ſight, he offered to proceed with the play; but this was oppoſed by the audience. The Manager repeated this offer; but the audience would wait. It being 10 when they landed, their Majeſties ſent to inform the Manager they ſhould not attend. This being communicated, the play began, and it was midnight before the curtain dropped. The Pier was crowded with Nobility, &c. waiting the return of the Royal Family. On their ſtepping on ſhore, they were received with three cheers, which was continued as they paſſed to the Lodge. The cauſe of their being ſo late was, the Yacht having fallen in with the homeward-bound Weſt India fleet, which, being a novel and grand ſight, engaged the attention of the Royal Family for three hours. On their coming in view, a Royal Salute was fired, which was anſwered by the frigate attending their Majeſties. The ſame ceremony was obſerved on parting. His Majeſty converſed with ſeveral of the officers.

23. Early this morning his Majeſty walked on the Eſplanade. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty, the Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, and the Dukes of Cumberland and Kent, rode on horſeback through the Camps. Her Majeſty and the other Princeſſes went in their carriages.

24. This morning, at 7, his Majeſty rode out on horſeback for a ſhort time. On his return, he converſed with the Earl of Dorcheſter. Their Majeſties had a ſelect Party and a Concert at the Lodge.

25. This morning her Majeſty and the Princeſſes attended church. The Dukes

of Cumberland and Kent had the Service performed at the drum-head in the Camps.

26. This morning 9000 troops were reviewed on the Downs near Dorcheſter, under the command of the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge. An expreſs this day announced the death of the Duke of Glouceſter. At 4, the windows of the King's Lodge were ſhut. All the King's ſhips and Royal Yachts lowered their colours, as did thoſe upon the batteries.

27. None of the Family came out of the Lodge, except the Duke of Cumberland.

28. This morning, between 6 and 7, the Dukes of York and Cambridge arrived.

29. This morning, after breakfaſt, the Royal Family came out of the Lodge, for the firſt time ſince the Duke's death was announced. Their Majeſties went in their travelling carriage; Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary in another; Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, on horſeback, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Cambridge. They rode to Upway.

30. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty rode on horſeback, accompanied by three of the Princeſſes, and the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge. Her Majeſty, with Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary, rode in a ſociable.

31. Owing to the heavy rain, the Royal Family remained within doors all day.

Sept. 1. Early, his Majeſty walked upon the Eſplanade with the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge, and Princeſs Mary. The Biſhop of Briſtol performed Divine Service before the Royal Family at the Lodge; where, in the evening, their Majeſties ſaw a few ſelect friends.

2. Early this morning the Duke of Suſſex arrived. At 7, his Majeſty and the Duke of York took a ride on horſeback. The troops in Camp were brigaded under the command of the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty rode out again on horſeback, accompanied by the Duke of York, Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia. The Prince of Wales arrived this afternoon, and dined with the Royal Family.

3. Early, his Majeſty, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge, rode on horſeback. At 12, his Majeſty, the Prince, Dukes of York and Cambridge, Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, rode to Dorcheſter.

4. At 7, his Majeſty and the Duke of York rode out on horſeback. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty, Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Cambridge, rode on horſeback. Her Majeſty, with Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary, in carriages, went to Caen-wood, the ſeat of Mr. Damer.

5. This morning, his Majeſty and Duke of York took their uſual ride. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty, the Duke of York, Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, took an airing on the Dorcheſter road, All the troops had a grand field day upon Innicombe Downs, to be inſpected by the Prince of Wales. After his return, he was entertained by the Duke of Cumberland with a ſumptuous dinner. The Dukes of York and Cambridge, and all the Field Officers, were of the party. His Majeſty, the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge, Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, walked on the Eſplanade.

6. Early, his Majeſty and Duke of York rode, as uſual. After breakfaſt, the King rode through the neighbouring villages, accompanied by the Princeſſes.

7. Soon after 11 o'clock, the weather clearing up, his Majeſty, the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge, the Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, took a ſhort ride. The Duke of Cambridge and the three elder Princeſſes ſpent the evening with the Prince of Wales, who had ſlightly ſprained his ancle.

8. Early his Majeſty walked through the town and neighbourhood, accompanied by the Duke of York. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes attended church. In the evening there was the greateſt Eſplanade of any this ſeaſon. His Majeſty, all the Princeſſes, and Royal Dukes, were preſent. The Prince, who dined with their Majeſties, remained at the Lodge with her Majeſty. At duſk, the Party retired to the Promenade Rooms. There were upwards of 300 Nobility and perſons of diſtinction preſent.

9. His Majeſty rode early, as uſual. Soon after 10, he went on-board the Yacht. None of the Royal Dukes went, in conſequence of their attending the Prince, the troops being brigaded before him. The Royal Family did not land till after ſix. They went to ſee The Poor Soldier, and Peeping Tom. Mr. Kemble delivered a Cento, ſelected by himſelf from the works of Shakſpeare, on the threatened invaſion.

10. This morning, the Prince breakfaſted with their Majeſties, and took leave. In the afternoon he ſet off for London. The Royal Family took a ſail in the Yacht; and afterwards ſaw Mr. Banniſter in The Buſy Body, and Of Age To-morrow.

11. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty, accompanied by the Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, and the Duke of York, took an airing on horſeback through the Camp. Her Majeſty, with the Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary, took an airing in a ſociable. The Duke of York, after attending their Majeſties to the Theatre, returned with them to the Lodge to ſupper, and then ſet off for London.

12. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty went on-board the Royal Yacht. At night, the Royal

Royal Family ſaw The Heir at Law, and Ways and Means.

13. At 7, his Majeſty rode to the Pier Head, and viewed the new works carrying on there. At 10, the Royal Family went on-board the Yacht. The Promenade Rooms were honoured with the preſence of the Royal Family.

14. Early his Majeſty rode on horſeback on the Lulworth road. The Royal Family went on-board the Yacht; and at night ſaw a Bold Stroke for a Wife, and the Prize, for Mr. Banniſter's benefit.

15. Early, his Majeſty walked on the Eſplanade. The Royal Family attended church. The Duke of Cumberland and Staff inſpected the Artillery upon Portland Sands. The Eſplanade was very numerouſly attended in the evening. His Majeſty, the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, Princeſſes Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, were preſent. The Royal Party retired afterwards to the Promenade Rooms; but remained not long, being engaged with a Party at the Lodge.

16. His Majeſty took his uſual early ride; and after breakfaſt another airing on horſeback, with Princeſs Sophia. The Queen, with Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, went in their carriages to Upway. After dinner, the King, the Princeſſes, and the Royal Dukes, walked on the Eſplanade, which was much crowded. At 7, the Royal Family went to ſee Lovers' Quarrels, repeated, for the fourth time, by command, by Mr. Dawſon's children.

17. His Majeſty rode out early, as uſual. After breakfaſt he went on-board the Yacht. Every veſſel that could be procured accompanied the Yacht. His Majeſty, the Duke of Cambridge, Princeſſes Auguſta, Mary, and Sophia, walked upon the Eſplanade, in the evening. Afterwards their Majeſties had a party at the Lodge. Mr. Pitt arrived this night.

18. His Majeſty took his uſual early ride. After breakfaſt, the Royal Family went on-board the Yacht. Mr. Pitt accompanied his Majeſty; who gave an audience to the Portugueſe Ambaſſador this morning. The Royal Family ſaw The Belle's Stratagem, and the Iriſh Widow.

19. This morning, his Majeſty, Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, the Earl of Winchelſea, Lords Mulgrave and Harrowby, and Mr. Pitt, rode on the Dorcheſter road. The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Long arrived this evening. The Royal Family ſaw A Cure for the Heart Ache, and Modern Antiques.

20. This morning, ſeveral of the regiments had a grand field-day, before his Majeſty, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland. The line extended three miles; and the hills were covered with carriages and ſpectators. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mulgrave, Count Munſter, and Mr. Pitt, accompanied his Majeſty. Their Majeſties had a ſelect Concert.

21. His Majeſty was caught in a heavy ſhower, early this morning. At 11, he rode out again, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, &c. The Royal Family ſaw The Chapter of Accidents, and Bon Ton.

22. This morning, at 7, his Majeſty walked in the town. The Royal Family attended church, and heard a ſermon by the Bp. of Exeter. Divine Service was performed in the Camp, where the Royal Dukes were preſent. In the evening his Majeſty, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princeſſes, walked on the Eſplanade.

23. At 7, his Majeſty, accompanied by Mr. Pitt, took a ride. After breakfaſt, his Majeſty went on-board the Yacht. The troops had a grand field-day. The Royal Family ſaw The School for Scandal.

24. This morning, his Majeſty took his uſual early ride. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes went to Mrs. Buxton's houſe, on the Pier, to ſee The Royal Yeoman launched from Gleed's Yard. A platform was prepared for the Royal Party. The ſhip went off the ſtocks in a very grand ſtyle. She is a fine veſſel, to carry 400 tons. Mrs. Buxton prepared a ſumptuous breakfaſt for her Royal Gueſts, of which they partook. The Royal Family went on-board the Yacht; and in the evening they viſited the Promenade Rooms.

25. This day his Majeſty took his uſual amuſement of a ride, and an excurſion to ſea. Her Majeſty and the Princeſs Elizabeth took an airing by Upway. The Royal Family ſaw the Beaux Stratagem; the part of Scrub by Maſter Dawſon, ſix years old. His performance was received with great applauſe. The King ſent for the boy, and aſked him ſeveral queſtions.

26. Early this morning, and again after breakfaſt, his Majeſty took an airing on horſeback. In the latter, he was accompanied by Princeſſes Auguſta and Amelia. The Royal Family went to the Theatre.

27. Soon after 7, his Majeſty walked on the turnpike-road. The German Legion paſſed his Majeſty on their march to Southampton. They halted, and ſaluted his Majeſty, who converſed with the Officers. All the Royal Family ſet off for the Earl of Dorcheſter's ſeat at Milton-abbey; and on their arrival viewed the pleaſure-grounds and gardens. At 3, the Royal Family ſet down to a moſt ſumptuous dinner. The ſervants of the noble Earl were in new liveries, and the moſt ſplendid preparations were made. Ninety beds were made up, but they were not ſufficient.

28. His Majeſty took an airing, on horſeback, in the pleaſure-grounds. After breakfaſt

breakfaſt, the Royal Party took an airing on horſeback in the Park, and over Earl Dorcheſter's eſtate. The Queen, with two of the Princeſſes, went in two carriages.

29. The Royal Family attended Divine Service at the Earl of Dorcheſter's noble chapel, adjoining Milton-abbey; after which they took an airing in the Park. At 3, they had a moſt ſumptuous dinner.

30. On the Royal Family's return to Weymouth, the ſhips fired a royal ſalute, and exhibited a grand diſplay of flags. The Family went to the Theatre.

Oct. 1. His Majeſty, with the Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Amelia, took an airing on horſeback. The Queen, with Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary, walked on the Eſplanade. The Duke of Glouceſter arrived on a viſit to their Majeſties.

4. This morning, at 5, their Majeſties, the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, left Weymouth. The Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia ſtopped to ſleep at Andover; and the reſt of the Royal Family dined at Hartford-bridge, and reached Kew ſafely at 7 this evening.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 11. A Letter from Sir E. Pellew, bart. dated Madras Roads, June 27, incloſes the following:

Victor Sloop, Buſheer Roads, May 23.

Sir, with pleaſure I inform your Excellency that his Majeſty's ſhip Victor, under my command, on the 7th of this month, captured Les Amis Reunis, a French privateer of 50 tons, two long 4-pounders, and manned with 38 men, juſt within the entrance of the Perſian Gulph, the coins bearing E. N. E. five or ſix leagues; out 80 days from the Iſle of France; had not taken any thing. I was prompted to deſtroy her by having the convoy in company, which arrived hither ſafe three days ſince. George Bell.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 14. Letters ſent by Vice-Adm. Dacres, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, to W. Marſden, eſq.

Swift Sloop, Port Royal, Oct. 27.

Sir, In conſequence of information I received, while on my ſtation at Honduras, that a ſchooner guarda-coſta had taken ſeveral veſſels trading to that Settlement, and if not captured was likely to do much more miſchief, I was determined to detach Mr. James Smith, ſecond lieutenant of the ſhip I command, with a party of men, to ſee what could be effected; and I take the honour to refer you to a peruſal of his letter to me for an account of his ſucceſs, which for execution and bravery, has been acknowledged to bid fair for protection and countenance.

La Caridad Perfecta is a very fine new veſſel, and, in my opinion, every way fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. J. Wright.

Marianne Schooner, Balize, Sept. 4.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that, in purſuance of your orders, I proceeded with the ſchooner you placed under my command to the Southward; and, while cruizing on that ſtation, and off the iſland of Bonacca, received information from the Carribean fiſhermen, that a guarda-coſta was at anchor under the batteries of Truxillo, and that ſhe had lately captured and carried into that port the ſchooner Admiral Duckworth, of Jamaica, with another veſſel, name unknown, from Honduras. I therefore maturely conſidered the incalculable injury ſuch a veſſel might cauſe to the Settlement; and conceived it a duty incumbent on myſelf to prevent, if poſſible, farther depredations, ſummoned the people aſt, and, on my ſtating the caſe to them, they very readily volunteered to make an attempt to cut her out. Accordingly, on the evening of the 13th ultimo, I ſtood over, under cover of the night, for the harbour of Truxillo, and got well into the Bay without being diſcovered, when I manned two ſmall boats, with ſix men in each, under charge of Mr. Walker, boatſwain, in one, and Mr. Bowler, midſhipman, in the other, with directions to pull-in cloſe along ſhore, and examine if our information was correct, ſtanding in, at the ſame time with the ſchooner, to cover the boats if occaſion required. Shortly after we got in ſight of the veſſel we were in purſuit of, which was immediately boarded with great bravery, by the boats crew under charge of Mr. Bowler (the other, from pulling heavy, not being able to get up); and, after ſome reſiſtance from the people on deck, they very gallantly got poſſeſſion of her, the captain and others jumping overboard. The noiſe this conteſt occaſioned alarmed the Forts, which opened on us a very heavy fire. The cables were then cut, and ſail made, the Forts keeping a continual fire on us until out of gun-ſhot, which was returned from both veſſels. She proves to be La Caridad Perfecta, ſchooner-rigged, copper-bottomed, and pierced for 16 guns, but mounted only with 12, and had on-board but 15 men, the remainder of her complement being on ſhore at the time. I am happy to add, that in performing this ſervice no perſon has been hurt.

To J. Wright, Eſq. James Smith.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains letters from Adm. Dacres, announcing the capture of the Spaniſh packet El Galgo, by H. M. ſhip Port Mahon; of the Gen. Ferrand French privateer, by H. M. ſhip Franchiſe; and of the re-capture of an American ſhip by the Wolfe ſloop of war.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 29. Yeſterday the Emperor*, ſurrounded by the Princes of his Family, and the Grand Dignitaries of the Empire, the Miniſters, and Great Officers Civil and Military, received upon his Throne the homage and congratulations of the principal Conſtituted Authorities.

On the preſentation of the Senate, M. de Neufchateau made an animated ſpeech; in which he obſerved, that the return of his Majeſty to his Capital was the moſt glorious day France ever knew: he added, that his Majeſty had never ceaſed to be preſent in the boſom of his Senate.—"From the moment," ſays he, "that your Majeſty announced to us that departure which we could not have foreſeen, all our hearts accompanied you beyond the frontiers. The rapidity of your march, always outſtripping our hopes, continually redoubled our zeal. We inceſſantly participated in your dangers and your fatigues. Your ſublime expreſſions, your aſtoniſhing actions, drew us along with you in a kind of enchantment, which met with no interruption during four months. Yes, Sire! without taking breath, we were preſent with you at Wertingen, at Ulm, at Vienna, at Auſterlitz; and, in a more pleaſing manner, at Carlſruhe, at Stutgard, and, laſtly, at Munich. With the ſoldier, we marched from victory to victory; with the father of a family, we celebrated a happy and illuſtrious marriage."

The Orator then intreats his Majeſty to appear before his people; "as all eyes are impatient to ſee NAPOLEON THE GREAT—all hearts are open to him."—"We ſhall not endeavour to paint," continues the ſpeaker, "what we feel. The tranſports of the public joy will ſpeak more forcibly than our weak words. There is one thing which the Senate feels itſelf obliged to ſay; and that is, that the ſentiments of the people are worthy of the actions of the Prince. The French Nation is proud of its Monarch. Sire! all your cotemporaries congratulate themſelves upon the age in which they live."—He next took a retroſpect of the advantages to France of the fourth dynaſty; all of which he attributed to the ſplendid actions of the new Emperor, who had cauſed the enemies of France to be recogniſed as the enemies of Europe; and at length he concluded with the following apoſtrophe:

"Deign, then, Sire! to receive by thoſe ſacred titles our congratulations, our ſentiments, and our homage, which are thoſe of your great people. Vouchſafe, O beſt and moſt illuſtrious of Princes! to receive favourably thoſe tributes of admiration, devotion, and reſpect, which the whole Senate haſtens to offer to your Imperial and Royal Majeſty; and although your modeſty ſpeaks ſo humbly of the numerous prodigies whereby that genius, which has already ſurpaſſed all other heroes, now ſurpaſſes itſelf, permit that we fulfil the decree of the Senate, in ſolemnly conferring on the Saviour of France the title of GREAT—a title ſo well deſerved; this title, which the voice of the people (in this inſtance the voice of God) has enjoined us to decree to you.—In adding this glorious title to the common expreſſion of the univerſal wiſh, we will conclude with theſe words, become in France the national exclamation, which flows from every heart, and which are upon every lip—*Long live* NAPOLEON *the* GREAT!"—His Majeſty anſwered, "that he thanked the Senate for the ſentiments expreſſed by the Preſident; and he added, that his whole glory conſiſted in fixing the deſtiny of France in ſuch a manner, that, in the moſt remote ages, ſhe ſhould always be recognized by the ſole title of *the Great People.*"

To the Addreſs of the Tribunate, he replied, "that it was his wiſh that no notice ſhould be taken of the brilliant exploits of the laſt month, until his army ſhould return to France; when he hoped his ſoldiers would be received as children ſhould be, who are an honour and a glory to their families; that at this moment their ſole employment ſhould be, to perfect their legiſlative code, becauſe a good ſyſtem of laws was the moſt permanent cauſe of the proſperity of nations."

The uſe of air-guns and piſtols has been prohibited throughout the whole of the French territory, under the moſt ſevere penalties.

An authentic letter from Bourdeaux ſtates the loſs of the French, in the affair of Ulm, to have been 16,000 men killed.

Orders have been given to augment the Flotilla at Boulogne, and to make the moſt extenſive preparations for the Invaſion of England.

A body of Dutch troops under General Marmont, has received orders to march to Venetian Dalmatia.

HOLLAND.

The late conduct of the Dutch Government towards the Britiſh troops who were wrecked on their coaſt was highly honourable. Every kindneſs and accommodation

* He arrived in Paris privately the night before.

dation were ſhewn towards them; and a flag of truce was ſent to Admiral Ruſſell, informing him that they ſhould be ſent home, on condition of their being exchanged.

ITALY.

From my Imperial Camp at Schoenbrun, Dec. 27.

"SOLDIERS, For ten years I have done all I could to ſave the King of Naples: he has done every thing in his power to deſtroy himſelf.—After the battles of Dego, of Mondovi, and of Lodi, he could give me no effectual oppoſition. I placed confidence in the word of this Prince, and behaved with *generoſity* towards him.—When the ſecond coalition was diſſolved at Marengo, the King of Naples, who was the firſt to commence that unjuſt war, abandoned at Luneville by his Allies, remained alone, and without protection. He ſolicited my pardon, and I *forgave* him a ſecond time.—A few weeks ago you were at the gates of Naples. I had ſufficient reaſon to ſuſpect the treachery which was intended, and to avenge the inſults which I had received. Still I was generous. I acknowledged the neutrality of Naples.; I ordered you to evacuate that kingdom, and, for the third time, the houſe of Naples was confirmed and ſaved.—Shall we grant pardon a fourth time? Shall we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a Court without truth, honour, or common ſenſe? No! No! *The Neapolitan Dynaſty has ceaſed to reign*; its exiſtence is incompatible with the repoſe of Europe, and the honour of our crown.—Soldiers! march; drive into the ſea, if they will wait your attack, thoſe feeble battalions of the Tyrants of the Sea. Shew to the world the man in which we puniſh the perjured. Loſe no time in informing me, that the *whole* of Italy is ſubject to my laws, or thoſe of my allies; that the fineſt country in the world is emancipated from the yoke of the moſt perfidious of men; that the ſacredneſs of treaties is avenged; and that the *manes* of my brave ſoldiers, maſſacred in the ports of Sicily, on their return from Egypt, after having eſcaped from the dangers of the ſea, the deſarts, and a hundred battles, are at length appeaſed.—Soldiers! my Brother will lead you on; he is acquainted with all my plans; he is the depoſitory of my authority; he is in full poſſeſſion of my confidence; let him have yours. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The lateſt accounts from Naples confirm the reports of the re-embarkation of the Ruſſians; and add, that the Royal Family went on-board for Palermo, though the wind at the time was unfavourable. This meaſure was the reſult of a Council of State. The Hereditary Prince was much againſt the meaſure, but was compelled to aſſent to it by the Queen. A very warm ſcene between the mother and ſon is ſpoken of upon this occaſion. Before the Court withdrew, a Government and a guard of Citizens were formed. The King of Sardinia has likewiſe left the Continent of Italy.

Venice, Jan. 19.—When the French General Miollis took formal poſſeſſion of this city, he read a Proclamation, in which he told the people that they now conſtituted a part of the Kingdom of Italy, and that the ſureties of their happineſs were inſeparable from the fate of Napoleon the Great, and the intrepid and worthy character of his Imperial Highneſs, Eugene Napoleon of France, Viceroy of Italy.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan. 30. The following Proclamation has been iſſued here reſpecting the occupation of the Electorate of Hanover:

"After the events which have terminated in peace between Auſtria and France, all our endeavours have been directed to ward from theſe diſtricts the flames of war, and its conſequences, which momentarily threatened the North of Germany, and particularly the Electorate of Brunſwick. With this view, and as the only poſſibly means to attain it, a Convention has been concluded between Us and the Emperor of the French; in purſuance of which, the States of his Britannic Majeſty in Germany will not be again occupied by French or other troops combined with them; and, till the concluſion of a general peace, will be wholly occupied and governed by us: in purſuance of which, we have cauſed the Brunſwick Electoral countries to be occupied by the corps under the command of our General of Cavalry, Count Von der Schulenburgh Kehnert; to whom, till the peace, we entruſt the adminiſtration of the ſaid Countries, &c. As by this meaſure we have in view the repoſe and tranquillity of the North of Germany and of the Brunſwick States, ſo we have reſolved to pay out of our Treaſury for the neceſſaries for our troops, according to the peace-eſtabliſhment, leaving the extraordinary expences of a ſtate of war to be defrayed by the country; while we, on the other hand, ſhall take care in general, that its revenues, during our adminiſtration, after deducting the expences of Government, ſhall only be appropriated to its advantage.—We further promiſe, that our troops ſhall obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline; that attention ſhall be given to all juſt complaints; and in general, that every quiet and peaceable inhabitant ſhall be maintained in his property and rights, and in caſe of need, be vigorouſly protected.—

Given

Given under our own hand, at Berlin, the 27th January, 1806.

(L. S.) "FREDERIC WILLIAM.
VON HARDENBERG."

The Hanoverian Miniſter Count Munſter, previous to leaving that country, publiſhed a Proclamation to the inhabitants, dated the 3d inſtant, acquainting them with his departure, and adviſing every ſubject not to offer the leaſt reſiſtance to the meaſures that were to be taken, ſince the Ruſſian army, now under the command of the King of Pruſſia, muſt quit the Electorate; and the Britiſh troops were obliged to re-embark. He farther ſays, that the Swediſh army is in this manner left to itſelf, and in ſpite of the moſt favourable views of its auguſt Chief, could only defend a part of the Electorate againſt a meaſure which France and Pruſſia had concerted together.

It appears that the vaſt force which the French have collected on the Auſtrian frontiers, has given ſerious ſuſpicions to Pruſſia; who, notwithſtanding a Note which ſhe lately publiſhed, to inform the mercantile intereſt "that all jealouſies between her and France were removed," has countermanded the orders for the reduction of her armies, and is ſtill ready to take the field with a force of 100,000 men. The Ruſſian force aſſembling at Breſze will ſpeedily amount to 130,000 men: this point of rendezvous is conveniently ſituated for effecting a co-operation with Pruſſia.—Ruſſia and Sweden pledge themſelves to regulate their conduct in ſtrict conformity to the different treaties entered into with England.

GERMANY.

TREATY OF PRESBURGH.

An Official Copy of this Treaty has been publiſhed, dated on the 26th ult.

It begins by ſtating that their Majeſties of France and Germany, equally animated with a deſire to put an end to the calamities of war, have reſolved to proceed without delay to the concluſion of a definitive Treaty of Peace; and have in conſequence, named as Plenipotentiaries, Prince John of Lichtenſtein, and C. M. Talleyrand.—It conſiſts of 16 Articles. Their ſubſtance is as follows:—France is to continue in poſſeſſion of the territories beyond the Alps, and the Emperor of Germany is to acknowledge in Buonaparte the title of King of Italy, &c.; but the latter agrees to ſeparate the Crown of Italy from that of France, and not to unite it again on the ſame head.

The Emperor of Germany then agrees to the following ceſſions:—"Bavaria ſhall receive Paſſau, Eichſtadt, the Margraviate of Burgau; the Counties of Rottenfels, Tetnang, and Montfort; Lindau, Auguſburg, and the Voralberg, with all the lordſhips appertaining thereunto; the whole of the German and the Italian Tyrol, with Trent and Brixen. Auſtria alſo gives up her claim to all fiefs and manorial rights throughout the whole extent of Bavaria, together with thoſe appertaining to Bohemia, in the Upper Palatinate. Auſtria alſo acknowledges the kingly dignity in Bavaria; and pledges herſelf not to oppoſe the exerciſe of the rights of ſovereignty in that kingdom, in the ſame manner as they are exerciſed in Auſtria and Pruſſia, either as Emperor, or Coeſtate: theſe rights are to extend to the Teutonic, and the order of the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem.—Bavaria, on her part, ſhall cede Wurtzburg to the Elector of Saltzburg. Bamberg, Rottenburg, and Schweinfurt, are to go with the remains of Saltzburg, and to be incorporated with the domains of the Houſe of Auſtria.—Wirtemberg, beſides the kingly dignity, is to exerciſe a complete ſovereignty in the County of Hohenberg, the Landgraviate of Nellenburg, and alſo to have the poſſeſſion of what were known by the name of the Auſtrian Bailiwicks in Suabia.—Baden is to exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty throughout the whole circle of the Briſgau and the Ortenau, and to be put in poſſeſſion of the City of Conſtance.—And further, Auſtria cedes the whole Terra Firma in Italy with the city of Venice, with Frioul, Iſtria, and Dalmatia, to the kingdom of Italy.—The internal Conſtitution of Germany, ſo far as it may be affected by theſe changes, is to be regulated by the Diet."—The titles, &c. of the countries ceded by theſe Treaties are to be given up within three months.—The Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Auſtria in the ſtate in which it ſhall be, in conſequence of the preſent Treaty of Peace; as well as the integrity of the Houſe of Auſtria.—All priſoners are to be reſtored within 40 days. Nothing is mentioned in this preliminary treaty of the indemnities to be received by Auſtria. Theſe, of courſe, therefore, are ſeparate Articles.

Buonaparte is ſaid to have preſented the Archduke Charles with the ſword which he uſed at the Battle of Auſterlitz.

A dreadful mortality has prevailed in Moravia. Till the 11th ult. the burial of the military who died of their wounds, &c. took place three times a day.—Even a fifth part of the inhabitants are dead. At Olmutz, Troppau, and other places, the mortality has been equally fatal; and in many places there prevails a ſcarcity bordering on famine.

Letters from Vienna aſſert, that a Treaty of Alliance, *offenſive* and *defenſive*, is on the point of concluſion between Auſtria and France; and that Boſnia, Wallachia, and

and Servia, are to indemnify the Emperor for the loſs of Venice and the Tyrol.—The ſame accounts add, that the views of Napoleon are certainly directed to the conqueſt of the Ottoman Empire; and that Conſtantinople will be the reſidence of the Holy Father.

One of the German Journals contains the following article:—"Auſtria, that Star of the firſt magnitude, will riſe more glorious than ever, from the obſcurity which has for ſome time ſurrounded it. A dark cloud encircles the Creſcent in the Eaſt; and it appears that the time is near, of which the Poet ſang in the prophetic ſpirit—'*A day ſhall come, when thou, bright moon, ſhalt fall, and be extinguiſhed from the heavens*'."

Vienna, Jan. 19. Our beloved Emperor re-entered this city on the 16th; and to-day the Archduke Charles likewiſe entered, at the head of ſix regiments of infantry, and three of cavalry, which in future will form the garriſon of this city. Theſe troops amount to about 25,000 men.—The State Chancery and all the Foreign Miniſters, have alſo returned, except the Ruſſian Miniſter.

When the Tyroleſe deputation from Inſpruck had an audience of the Emperor Napoleon, and requeſted a remiſſion of the war-contribution of nine millions of livres, the Emperor ſaid to them, "I can do no more—go to your King; he is good, and will treat you with kindneſs." On this they applied to King Maximilian I. who remitted to them the whole contribution.

A deputation of Tyroleans lately arrived at Vienna, to intreat the Emperor to releaſe them from the Bavarian yoke; but they were informed, that any interference would be contrary to the Treaty of Preſburgh.

Baron Thugut has, it is ſaid, been again called to the Councils of the Emperor of Germany.

Frankfort, Feb. 8. Marſhal Augereau has demanded a contribution of four millions of francs from this city, in the name of his Sovereign; and the Senate has iſſued a Proclamation to the Burghers, informing them, that unleſs the half of the ſum required be immediately paid, the city muſt expect a freſh garriſon of 10,000 men*.

Beſides the contribution levied upon Frankfort, by order of Buonaparte, Augereau has compelled the inhabitants to furniſh the troops in the neighbourhood of that city with 3000 rations of bread daily. The French troops collected on the Maine are ſaid, in private letters, to amount to 80,000 men.

From the Mayne, Feb. 8.—Seven thouſand men, under command of Gen. Matthieu, have entered the principality of Affſchaffenburg.—Yeſterday ſeveral thouſand French entered the Rhingau. The county of Rodelſheim, near Frankfort, *has had a contribution of one hundred thouſand rix-dollars impoſed upon it.*—According to the Journals, the public debt of the Auſtrian Monarchy amounts to 800,000,000 florins, excluſive of the Vienna Bank Bills, which are eſtimated at 400,000,000 florins.

According to an arrangement between Buonaparte and the new Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, 15,000 French troops are to remain in Bavaria, and are to be paid and ſupported by that Government; 6000 in Wirtemberg; and 4000 in Baden!

Eugene Beauharnois was married to the Princeſs of Bavaria Jan. 4, at Munich.

A very great houſe at Hamburgh, of the firm of Davids', has failed, the effects of which will be felt very ſeverely.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has addreſſed a ſpirited Note to the Diet of Ratiſbon; proteſting againſt all their late proceedings as unconſtitutional, and governed by an influence of uſurpation and ſelf-intereſt. He has, in conſequence, withdrawn his voice from their future deliberations.

RUSSIA.

When the Emperor of Ruſſia returned to St. Peterſburg, the Knights of St. George, a Military Order which receives no Member unleſs he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, were conſequently unanimous in making an offer of the Great Ribband of the Order to the Emperor Alexander. A Deputation being appointed, he declined it; ſaying, that he did not think he had a juſt claim to it; he, however, conſented to wear the Small Croſs of the Fourth Claſs of this Order.

An increaſed activity has prevailed in the military department of St. Peterſburg ſince the return of the Emperor.

TURKEY.

The army of Czerni George, the Servian Rebel, is ſaid to amount to 100,000 men.

Semlin, Jan. 27. The troops which the Emperor of Auſtria has ordered to cover the frontiers of his States on the ſide of Servia, arrive moſt opportunely; for latterly the Turks at Belgrade have paſſed the barriers which ſeparate us, and carried off ſeveral boats laden with corn and flour.—A deſperate battle lately took place under the walls of Schabatz, which the Servians retook by aſſault; the maſſacre was general, and all the Muſſulmans were put to the ſword. On the other ſide, a number of Boſnians, who attempted to paſs

* There were at that time 6000 French troops quartered in Frankfort: the inhabitants had juſt before been aſſured, that no interference in their government ſhould take place; and they had no idea of any contribution being impoſed upon them.

paſs the Drina in boats, were all deſtroyed.

An account has been received of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees; whoſe army, having been reinforced from the deſert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by aſſault, with infinite bloodſhed and deſtruction. They ſet fire to Medina, in various places, deſtroyed the moſques, after having ranſacked them of their valuable ſhrines and treaſures, and completely *demoliſhed the Tomb of the Prophet.*—Some thouſands of females of the firſt rank were carried off by the beſiegers into the deſart, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were alſo ſent away with jewels and other treaſure to an immenſe amount.

In addition to theſe particulars of the capture of Medina, we learn, that Judda had previouſly ſurrendered to them, and that the principal inhabitants had purchaſed their lives at the expence of their property. The marauders only conſented to ſpare the town on condition that a ſecond tribute ſhould be paid in the courſe of ſix months; but the place is already ſo impoveriſhed, that it is ſuppoſed to be impoſſible to comply with the demand. A large detachment from the Wahabee army had proceeded towards Kaiber, whither it was ſuppoſed the inhabitants of Medina had retreated on the approach of the enemy, with as much of their treaſure as they could convey away. The adjacent countries were thrown into the greateſt confuſion, and the people were flying from their homes in every direction.

EAST INDIES.

Fort William, October 12.

With ſentiments of the deepeſt ſorrow and regret, the Government announces the deceaſe of the Moſt Honourable Charles Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Governor-General of the Eaſt India Company's Poſſeſſions, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's Land Forces in the Eaſt Indies. This afflicting and greatly to be deplored event took place on Saturday, the 5th inſtant, at Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, where his Lordſhip had arrived, in his progreſs to join and to aſſume the perſonal command of the army in the field: as well as for the purpoſe of accompliſhing other important objects, intimately connected with the intereſts of the State. During a long and active life, diſtinguiſhed by eminently honourable and arduous exertion in the ſervice of his country, this illuſtrious and revered Nobleman manifeſted all the energies, combined with all the virtues, which can dignify exalted public ſtation, and adorn the ſphere of private life. As a patriot, a ſtateſman, a warrior, and a man, the character of Marquis Cornwallis ſhines with diſtinguiſhed luſtre. The records of the Britiſh Empire, in Europe and in Aſia, bear ample teſtimony to the ſplendid and important ſervices rendered by him, in different quarters of the globe, to his Sovereign and his Country. To the Eaſt India Company, the memory of Marquis Cornwallis is peculiarly endeared. To the ſervice of his country in India were devoted ſome of the moſt vigorous years of his valuable life; and there, at an advanced period of it, has it pleaſed Divine Providence to terminate his earthly career of honour and of glory. Britiſh India will ever be proud to aſſociate with its happineſs, its proſperity, and renown, the grateful remembrance of its venerated benefactor, Marquis Cornwallis; and the Native Powers of India will ſincerely regret a man who ſo deſervedly poſſeſſed their unbounded confidence and higheſt eſteem. By his Sovereign, and his country, the death of Marquis Cornwallis will be deplored as a public calamity. Europe at large, to whom his fame and his virtues have long been familiar, will lament the loſs of ſuch exalted and reſpected worth; and Hiſtory will record his magnanimity, his benevolence, his love of juſtice, his inflexible integrity, his ardent valour, his wiſe and prudent policy, as eminently worthy of imitation and of praiſe. The flag of Fort William to be immediately hoiſted half-ſtaff high, and to continue ſo until ſunſet. Minute guns, 66 in number, correſponding with the age of the deceaſed, to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William. Similar marks of reſpect, with ſolemnities ſuitable to the mournful occaſion, to be paid to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, at all the principal military ſtations and poſts dependent upon this Preſidency; and copies of the preceding orders to be tranſmitted to the Government of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Iſland, and alſo to the Government of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Iſland of Ceylon.

By order of Government,

J. LUMSDEN, Chief Sec. to the Govt.

The Calcutta Gazette, of the 26th of October, ſtates, that at a General Meeting of the inhabitants, it was reſolved:

"That, in addition to the general mourning, which has been adopted, as a public token of the concern felt by this Settlement, on the death of Marquis Cornwallis; a mauſoleum be erected, with the permiſſion of Government, over the place of his interment at Ghazeepore; as a memorial of eſteem and reverence for his virtues, and of gratitude for his eminent ſervices." (See p. 178.)

Com-

Committees were at the ſame time elected for India and Europe, to carry the above reſolution into execution. The Committee in Europe conſiſts of
Lord Teignmouth, Sir J. Gore,
General A. Roſs, G. A. Robinſon, eſq.
Colonel A. Kyd,

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

The day previous to Holkar's laſt engagement with the Britiſh troops, he convened a meeting of the principal Bramins, and gave them five lacs of rupees (62,500l. ſterling), to be diſtributed among the brotherhood, in order that they might pray for his ſucceſs.

The recent quarrel between Scindea and Holkar is ſtated to have originated in a demand made by the former, of nine lacs of rupees, for his expences on account of the war, and threatening to withhold the promiſed aſſiſtance in caſe of refuſal. Holkar, it is added, angry and indignant at the meſſage, ſtabbed the Vakeel who delivered it. Holkar, it is farther ſaid, is ſo embarraſſed for money to pay his troops, as to have been obliged to diſpoſe of ſome favourite horſes and elephants.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

The New York Papers, which have been received to the 5th ult. contain a ſtatement of the Revenue for 1805, and the Eſtimates for 1806; from which it appears, that the aggregate revenue amounted to more than 18,000,000 of dollars, and the expences of the preſent year are eſtimated at 15,450,000. It is acknowledged, that the rapid increaſe of revenue is in a great meaſure to be attributed to the war in Europe.

Congreſs has lately been engaged in cloſe deliberation, relating to alleged infringements of their rights, and of the impreſs made on their ſeamen by Engliſh ſhips of war. A reſolution was unanimouſly adopted, for an inquiry into the circumſtances relative to this ſubject.

The iſland of Aruba, a dependency of Curacoa, has been taken by the Surinam Dutch ſhip of war, after a ſiege of two days.—The garriſon, at the time of its ſurrender, only contained 18 men.

A water-ſpout broke on the 23d Dec. near Bog-Walk, in St. Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica; and, for a ſpace of nearly a mile and a half along the road, has cut immenſe pits, diſplacing, according to computation, upwards of 100,000 tons of ſtones. Within ten minutes after it burſt, the water roſe upwards of five feet.

INSURRECTION AT TRINIDAD.—A Letter, dated Dec. 19, contains the following particulars:—"We had nearly experienced a rebellion of the Negroes, here, and a general maſſacre of the Whites; which, had it taken place, would have involved all the Windward iſlands in general devaſtation. The exploſion of ſuch a volcano here, as well as at St. Domingo, would have completely overwhelmed not only the Britiſh, but all the other colonies. One of the Kings, or Emperors, a Negro-ſlave of Shand's eſtate, has this day been executed in the ſquare in town. To-morrow, ſix others of the Royal Dynaſty take their leave of this world; and the ſevereſt ſcrutiny is making into the views and objects of theſe nefarious conſpirators. Colonel J. Gloſter diſcovered the plot in the valley where he is Commandant, and made immediate communication of it to the Governor, who ſent a ſtrong detachment of regulars in the dead of night, and took all the conſpirators into cuſtody. Their uniforms and ſtandards were found concealed. The Council has had a permanent ſitting of eight days. The unwearied ſolicitude and precautions of our excellent Governor, General Hiſlop, are above all praiſe. The projects of theſe ſcoundrels were, to get poſſeſſion of all the White men, and grind them in Mr. Shand's new windmill; and they were to caſt lots for the White Ladies. Not a child was to have eſcaped their fury. The plans of theſe monſters have fortunately been completely fruſtated, and no injurious conſequences now apprehended."

IRELAND.

Cork, Feb. 12. About one yeſterday, the Britannia, of Liverpool, of near 600 tons, blew up at *Cove* with a tremendous exploſion; from the main-maſt aft was blown to pieces. Several ſhips lying near her, fortunately eſcaped. Two of the crew were ſaved by exertions of Mr. Raines, mate of the ſhip Speedwell, which lay near, as well as her papers, and other articles of value.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 14. The Maria tranſport with 300 troops on board, bound to Embden, was wrecked in a moſt violent ſnow ſtorm, on the *Harrick Sands*, near the coaſt of Holland. When the ſhip ſtruck ſhe was bilged, and went over. Out of the above number only Capt. Jones, the aſſiſtant ſurgeon of the 26th, 14 ſoldiers, and four ſailors were ſaved, by clinging to the rigging. At length a Dutch ſchuyt conveyed them priſoners of war on-board the Brutus Dutch priſon-ſhip.

Jan. 10. About 2 this morning, as the ſervant of Meſſrs. Harleys, very eminent brewers at *Loughborough*, was in the ſtables, feeding his horſes to go out with his waggon, the wind began to be tremendouſly high (having been very ſtormy for ſome hours before); and in an inſtant one of the lower windows of the large Brewery with the frame was torn out, and nearly half of the roof of the building carried

off

off altogether to a diſtance, with much of the walls down to the firſt floors. The ſervant was ſo alarmed for ſome time that he was rendered ſpeechleſs. The craſh was tremendous, and heard at a great diſtance. It was ſuppoſed there was thunder and lightning; but the wind roared ſo dreadfully that this could not be poſitively aſcertained.

Feb. 5. About 2, the earth from the roof of a coal-pit, at *Horſforth*, near Leeds, about 20 yards deep, fell in; two men and a boy were at work in it; the boy was killed by the earth falling upon him, the men lived ſome time after, and could plainly be heard by the people who flocked to dig them out. One of them ſurvived till next morning, at leaſt he was never after heard. He had previouſly ſaid that both his fellow ſufferers were dead. No labour was ſpared to get them out; but, as the people increaſed their exertions, the earth fell in more and more, and completely buried them.

Feb. 16. During the late tempeſtuous weather, the houſe of a farmer at *Pennal*, near Machynleth, was ſtruck by lightning, which killed a dog lying cloſe to a cradle in which was a ſick child, ſhivered the bedſtead in which were the farmer and his wife, killed three horſes, four cows, and a pig, in an adjoining building, and ſhattered the church conſiderably. At another place eight cows were ſtruck dead. The river *Dovey* roſe higher than was ever remembered; the old bridge was carried away, and the new bridge much damaged.

Feb. 20. This morning the iron-work of the bridge erecting by the Coalbrook-dale Company for the Briſtol Dock Company, over the new cut at *Briſtol*, on the Bath road, fell with a moſt tremendous craſh. Two men were killed, and many wounded.

Leiceſter, Feb. 27. Mr. Lambert of this town, one of the beſt-tempered and perhaps the *largeſt* of human beings, (weight 50 ſtone of 14 lbs.) is going to London, to exhibit himſelf as a natural curioſity.

Feb. 28. Every hand in the *Norwich* manufactory is now employed by the extenſive orders received from the Eaſt India Company for camblets.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tueſday, January 28.

The thanks of the Court of Aldermen were voted to the Right Honourable James Shaw, Lord Mayor of London, for his judicious arrangement of this City's part of the public Proceſſions on the 8th and 9th inſt. in the honour of the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon—for that manly, temperate, and perſevering conduct, which procured him a warrant, under the King's ſign manual, to hold in the proceſſion of the 9th inſtant, within the City, the place due to the Chief Magiſtrate, viz. that of the firſt ſubject of the realm—for the perfect concert in which he acted with the Committee of the other branch of the Corporation—for his excellent diſpoſal, and brilliant diſplay of the Military force of this City—for his polite attention to all the Members of this Court, and to every other perſon with whom he had intercourſe upon that ſolemn occaſion—and for his liberal entertainments, particularly that at his Manſion Houſe, on the 9th inſtant, when his hoſpitable table was attended by the municipal authorities of the City, and honoured by an aſſemblage of eminent perſons, rendered dear to his Fellow Citizens, by the great ſervices they have performed to their Country, in the honourable profeſſions of the Navy and Army.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

William Domville, eſq. late one of the ſheriffs of London (ſee vol. LXXV. p. 968,) was this day unanimouſly elected Alderman of Queen-hithe ward, in the room of Mr. Alderman Skinner, deceaſed.

Wedneſday, February 5.

This day came on the election for Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, in the Adelphi, in the room of Mr. Taylor, who was obliged to reſign on account of a paralytic affection in his right hand, which deprives him of the power of writing; when, on cloſing the glaſſes, there appeared, for Mr. Charles Combe (ſon of Doctor C.) 375; Mr. Boon, 86; Mr. Loſack, 7; whereupon Mr. C. was declared duly elected.

Wedneſday, Feb. 19.

This day the following Addreſs was preſented, at the Court at St. James's:

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble, loyal, and dutiful Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN;—We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, moſt humbly approach your Majeſty with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Family.—We beg to aſſure your Majeſty, that while we contemplate with the deepeſt concern and diſappointment the late diſaſtrous events, which have led in ſo rapid and extraordinary a manner to the defeat and humiliation of the Auſtrian Power, we cannot refrain from offering to your Majeſty our ſincere thanks and congratulations, on the formation of an Adminiſtration, combining men of the higheſt conſideration and talents, affording amidſt theſe adverſe events the cheering proſpect,

proſpect, that, by ſuch an union of wiſdom and energy in your Majeſty's Councils, a ſyſtem of vigour, vigilance, and economy will be adopted, which may ſupport our public affairs, preſerve and ſtrengthen our national ſecurity, and prove moſt conducive to the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's Crown, and the happineſs and liberties of your People.—— Viewing the high and diſtinguiſhed Characters compoſing your Majeſty's preſent Government, we have perfect confidence, that, under your Majeſty's direction, the National ſtrength will be augmented, its reſources improved and preſerved, and the utmoſt energies of a free, loyal, and united People will be called into action; ſo that, with the bleſſing of Divine Providence, this Country may keep faſt its liberties and independence, and may maintain its rank among the Nations of Europe.—Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty of our firm co-operation in every meaſure which may be deemed eſſential towards reſiſting any unreaſonable pretenſions, on the part of your Majeſty's enemies, and for enabling your Majeſty to reſtore to your People the bleſſings of Peace, on ſuch terms as may be conſiſtent with the honour, dignity, and ſafety of theſe Realms."

His Majeſty returned for Anſwer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. I receive with the higheſt ſatisfaction your aſſurances of loyalty and attachment to my perſon and family; and you may reſt aſſured that I can have no other object in view, in the meaſures adopted for the Adminiſtration of my Government, than to maintain the honour and dignity of my Crown, and the union, the happineſs, and the eſſential intereſts of my People."

Thurſday, Feb. 20.

This and the following day the remains of Mr. PITT lay in ſtate in the Painted Chamber, when great crowds obtained admittance. The apartment was covered with black cloth, and lighted with near 200 wax lights. The body was placed under a canopy decorated with the eſcotcheons of the family.

Saturday Feb. 22.

The Public Funeral of Mr. PITT (ſee p. 131) took place this day. The particulars of the Ceremonial in our next.

Wedneſday, Feb. 26.

This day was obſerved as a General Faſt. His Majeſty, Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, Princeſſes Auguſta, Mary, and Sophia, went to St. George's chapel, and heard a ſermon by Dr. Cookſon; afterwards the Royal Party took an airing to Frogmore. Princeſs Charlotte of Wales attended Service at the Chapel Royal, accompanied by the Biſhop of Exeter. The Sermon was preached by Dr. Strachey. The different volunteer corps attended at their reſpective churches.

Friday, Feb. 28.

The Earl of Granard, an Iriſh Peer, who is recently created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Granard, is the brother-in-law of the Earl of Moira, being married to his favourite ſiſter, Lady Selina Rawdon, and takes his Barony from Donington, the ſeat of Earl Moira, in Leiceſterſhire. The Earl of Granard is a Colonel in the Army.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. Douglas—The Sleeping Beauty.
3. The Travellers—Croſs Purpoſes.
4. School for Friends—Sleeping Beauty.
5. The Travellers—The Citizen.
6. Ditto—The Weathercock.
7. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
8. The Honey-Moon—*The Broken Gold.*
10. The Travellers—The Humouriſt.
11. Hamlet—The Prize.
12. The School for Friends—*The Fair Circaſſian—Thalia's Tears*—The Sleeping Beauty. [Marriage.
13. The Caſtle Spectre—Three Weeks after
14. The Travellers—The Weathercock.
15. The Revenge—Matrimony.
17. The Travellers—The Anatomiſt.
18. The Wonder—The Sleeping Beauty.
19. [Aſh-Wedneſday, No Performance.]
20. The Travellers—The Weathercock.
22. The Weſt Indian—Of Age To-morrow.
24. The Travellers—Three Weeks aft. Marriage.
25. Douglas—The Devil to Pay.
26. [Faſt Day, No Performance.]
27. The Travellers—The Weathercock.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Cymbeline—We Fly by Night.
3. Othello—Ditto.
4. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
5. Love Makes a Man—Ditto.
6. Barbaroſſa—Ditto.
7. The Merry Wives of Windſor—Ditto.
8. Douglas—Ditto.
10. Pizarro—Harlequin's Magnet.
11. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
12. Macbeth—Ditto. [ſmiths.
13. Wild Oats—Love Laughs at Lock-
14. The Gameſter—Raiſing the Wind.
15. The Man of the World—Paul and Virginia.
17. Cymbeline—Rugantino.
18. Pizarro—The Turnpike-Gate.
19. [Aſh-Wedneſday, No Performance.]
20. The Diſtreſſed Mother—Rugantino.
21. The Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Selection of Sacred Muſick.
22. Merope—Rugantino.
24. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
25. Macbeth—Out of Place.
26. [Faſt Day, No Performance.]
27. Pizarro—We Fly by Night.
28. Creation, Act I.—Acis and Galatea.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1806.

Bedfordshire. W. Long, of Kempston, esq.
Berkshire. J. I. Libenrood, of Tilehurst, esq.
Bucks. Philip Hoddle Ward, of Tickford Abbey, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. L. Reynolds of Sturtlow, esq.
Cheshire. Sir Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, of Over Peover, bart.
Cumberland. J. B. D. Dykes, of Dovenby, esq.
Derbysh. Francis Bradshaw, of Barton, esq.
Devonshire. Wm. Jackson, of Cowley, esq.
Dorsetsh. Ed. Williams, of Herringstode, esq.
Essex. James Urmston, of Chigwell, esq.
Gloucestersh. W. Lawrence, of Shurdington, esq.
Herefordsh. Samuel Davies, of Wigmore, esq.
Hertfordshire. G. S. Martin, of Sandbridge Lodge, esq.
Kent. John Marrison, of Denne Hill, esq.
Lancashire. Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq.
Leicestershire. F. W. Wollaston, of Shenton, esq.
Lincolnshire. W. Reeve, of Longleadenham, esq.
Monmouthshire. W. Phillips, of Whitson, esq.
Norfo. Hen. Lee Warner, of Walsingham, esq.
Northamptonsh. T. Carter, of Edgcott, esq.
Northumberland. W. Lynskill, of Tynemouth Lodge, esq.
Nottinghamshire. Sir T. W. White, of Wallingwells, esq.
Oxfordshire. G. F. Stratton, of Great Tew Park, esq.
Rutlandshire. T. Hotchkin, of Telover, esq.
Shropshire. W. Botfield, of Maylin Lee, esq.
Somersetsh. Clifton Wheaton, of Corse, esq.
Staffordshire. W. P. Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, esq.
Southampton. John Hanbury Beaufoy, of Upton Gray, esq.
Suffolk. M. W. Le Heup, of Bury St. Edmund's, esq.
Surrey. Kennard Smith, of Cheam, esq.
Sussex. W. Gorringe, of Kingston by the Sea, esq.
Worcestershire. Sir Thomas-Edward Winnington, of Stamford Court, bart.
Warwicksh. Geo. Lloyd, of Wellcombe, esq.
Wilts. John Paul Paul, of Ashton Keynes, esq.
Yorksh. J. B. S. Morrits, of Rokesby Park, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Osborn Yeates, of Llangattock Court, esq.
Carmarthen. G. P. Watkins, of Broadway, esq.
Cardigan. Lewis Bailey Wallis, of Peterwell, esq.
Glamorgan. Anth. Bacon, of Cyfartha, esq.
Pembroke. Hugh Webb Bowen, of Camrose, esq.
Radnor. Tho. Stevens, of Kinnerton, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey. Sir Hugh Owen, of Bodewen, bart.
Caernarvon. William Williams, of Llangwstennin, esq.
Denbigh. R. Jones, of Bellam Place, esq.
Flint. Thomas Thomas, of Downing, esq.
Merioneth. Hugh Jones, sen. of Dolgelly, esq.
Montgomery W. Owen, of Bryngwin, esq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1806.

Cornwall. T. Graham, of Penquite, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1806.	NORFOLK. Ld Ellenbro' J. Grose	MIDLAND. L. C. Justice B. Graham	HOME. L. C. Baron J. Heath	WESTERN. B. Thomson J. Le Blanc.	OXFORD. J. Lawrence B. Sutton	NORTHERN. J. Rooke J. Chambre
Satu. Mar. 1	Aylesbury					
Monday 3		Northamp.			Reading	
Tuesday 4				Winchester		
Wednes. 5					Oxford	
Thursday 6	Bedford					
Friday 7		Oakham				
Saturday 8	Huntingdo.	Linc. & City		N. Sarum	Wor. & City	York & City
Monday 10			Hertford			
Tuesday 11	Cambridge					
Wednes. 12			Chelmsford		Glou. & City	
Thurs. 13		Nott. & town		Dorchester		
Saturday 15	Thetford				Monmouth	
Monday 17		Derby	Maidstone	Exeter & City		
Tuesday 18					Hereford	
Wednes. 19						Lancaster
Thurs. 20	Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.				
Saturday 22				Launceston	Shrewsbury	
Monday 24		Coventry & [Warwick	Horsham Kingston			
Wednes. 26					Stafford	
Thurs. 27				Taunton		

Vol. LXXV. p. 887. Miſs Long, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir James Tilney L. is ſole heireſs to the Tilney eſtate, amounting to 30,000l. per annum, and 200,000l. in the funds, making her the richeſt female commoner in England. She has juſt entered her 17th year.

P. 1176. The death of Mrs. Duff has induced a correſpondent to ſend us the following Recipe, which has ſeveral times been found to be an effectual remedy: Take the leaves of rue, picked from the ſtalks and bruiſed, ſix ounces; garlick, picked from the ſtalks and bruiſed, Venice treacle, mithridate, and ſcrapings of pewter, of each four ounces. Boil all theſe, over a ſlow fire, in two quarts of ſtrong ale, till one pint is conſumed; then keep it in a bottle cloſe ſtopped, and give of it nine ſpoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, ſeven mornings together, faſting, and fix to a dog. This, the author believes, will not, with God's bleſſing, fail, if it is given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply ſome of the ingredients (from which the liquor was ſtrained) to the bitten place.—This receipt was taken out of Cathap church, in Lincolnſhire, almoſt the whole town being bitten by a mad dog, and all that took this medicine did well, and the reſt died mad; and it has ſince been found effectual in many inſtances, not only in human kind, but to dogs, cattle, and other animals. Boil the medicine in a ſtone jar, in a boiler, cloſely ſtopped on the top with paſte.——We have inſerted this communication to oblige our correſpondent; but we think it right to add, that, in theſe alarming caſes, nothing ought to interfere with the immediate exciſion of the part bitten, or the deſtruction of it by cauſtic, as being the only ſure means of preventiou.

P. 1181. Mrs. Payne was reliſt of the elder brother of the late well-known and much reſpected bookſeller Mr. Thomas Payne, of the Mews-gate.

P. 1242. The ſiſter of the late Baron Perrott was widow of the Rev. Mr. Territt.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 88. The late Marquis Cornwallis was born Dec. 31, 1738; ſucceeded his father, Charles, the late Earl, June 23, 1762; and is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Charles Viſcount Brome, M. P. for the county of Suffolk, married to Louiſa, daughter of the Duke of Gordon, now Marquis and Marchioneſs Cornwallis. His Lordſhip was a ſoldier and a ſtateſman. He fought for the preſervation of an empire in America; he enlarged the Britiſh dominions in Aſia; and, by a humane and wiſe policy, reſcued Ireland from all the horrors of rebellion, and preſerved that valuable kingdom to the Britiſh Crown. Thus did he ſerve his Country in three quarters of the Globe, with courage, ability, and unſhaken integrity, and, except in the caſe of America, with brilliant ſucceſs. As a ſtateſman, his ſpirit was manly and independent. In 1765 he was nominated one of the lords of the bed-chamber; and about the ſame time was honoured with the appointment of aid-du-camp to his Majeſty. But the favours of the Crown did not influence his conduct, for he voted frequently againſt the Miniſter, and ſometimes adopted what is called the popular tide of the queſtion. In no part of the Britiſh Empire will the death of this venerable and amiable Nobleman be more lamented than in Ireland. His adminiſtration in that kingdom was ſhort, but it was ſucceſsful. He put down rebellion, captured an invading enemy, who had penetrated into its boſom; he eſtabliſhed a legitimate and merciful Government, and aboliſhed a ſyſtem of violence and arbitrary rule. His death was not occaſioned by any particular diſeaſe. He was far from well when he arrived at Calcutta; but thinking that the aſpect of affairs in the upper provinces demanded his immediate preſence in that quarter, inſtead of waiting until he ſhould recover from the effects of his voyage, he ſet out by water to take the perſonal command of the Army; which was, in fact, undertaking a longer voyage than the one he had juſt completed. By being confined in a boat, he was prevented from taking his uſual exerciſe; and this circumſtance, aided by the great heat of the weather, had the effect of depriving him of his appetite, whereby he was reduced to extreme debility, which daily increaſed. He, however, ſtill proceeded forward; but was at laſt obliged to be put on ſhore at a place called Ghazepore, about 1000 miles from Calcutta, where he expired. On his death being announced, all the neighbouring Chiefs ſent meſſengers to Ghazepore, to offer their condolence. Much ſatisfaction was expreſſed on their being aſſured that the ſame line of conduct adopted by the Marquis would be purſued by his ſucceſſor. Amongſt the numerous arrangements which he made for conciliating the Natives, by alleviating the burthens under which they laboured, he ordered that a contribution of three lacks of rupees, which had been levied at Barhampore for the ſupport of the troops, ſhould be repaid to the inhabitants by inſtalments. (See p. 173.)

P. 92. Capt. Richardſon, of his Majeſty's ſloop L'Utile, was a native of Exeter, and one of the lieutenants who were ſaved from the Royal George when ſhe ſunk at Portſmouth, and firſt lieutenant of the Leander at the ever-glorious battle of the Nile.

P. 93.

P. 93. Col. John Maddiſon died at the Priory-houſe, Dunſtable, after long illneſs. This houſe, on the Weſt ſide of the priory precinct, fronting the ſtreet, is the Weſt ſide of the cloiſter, from South to North, with a ſtone groined roof, divided into a ſmall hall and two parlours. In the Eaſt wall of the North parlour is a receſs of ſtone within an arch, called "The Kitchen Chimney," in which were preſerved ſome fragments of carved ſtones and glazed tiles, one, Gules, with a lion Or, dug up on the ſite of the choir. The tenants, under the original grant, 1554, to Dr. Leonard Chamberlain, held all the ground on the South ſide of the church, by grant exclufively *to the foundation of the building;* and Dr. Crawley would not ſuffer the pariſhioners to mend the windows, but built a green-houſe againſt the church.

P. 93. Sir Wolſtan Dixie died Jan. 14, 1806, aged 68; and was buried, with his anceſtors, at Market Boſworth Jan. 25.

P. 94. Alderman Perchard left two daughters, one married to John Mico Winter, only ſon of John Bradbury W. eſq. of Shenley-hill, which he is going to give up to his ſon; the other to John Le Meſurier, eſq. major of 89th Foot, nearly related to the late Alderman of that name. Their fortunes were very conſiderable.

P. 95. The promiſed account of a venerable Peer (Lord Coventry) is for the preſent, we are happy to ſay, rendered unneceſſary; his Lordſhip being ſtill living.

P. 95. Mrs. Scrimſhire was buried, Feb. 3, at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, where the following epitaph is placed on a monument on the North wall:

"In Memory of JOHN SCRIMSHIRE, Eſq. Merchant, many Years an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 24th of Auguſt, 1768, aged 58 Years, and lies interred near this Place. Alſo, the Body of Mrs. ELIZABETH SCRIMSHIRE, Siſter to the above JOHN SCRIMSHIRE, who died Sept. 23, 1779, aged 71 Years."

Mr. S. ſerved the office of ſheriff of Bucks in 1784. The coat-armour of this antient family (in the counties of Nottingham and Stafford) is thus blazoned: Gules, a lion rampant Or, within a bordure Varie, armed and langued Azure. Creſt, upon a wreath of the colours, a demy man in cloſe armour, with ſword and ſhield, all proper.

BIRTHS.

1805. *Nov.* 30. AT Dromore-houſe, in Ireland, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce **Meade**, a ſon.

1806. *Jan.* 24. At Little Bookham, in Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Manningham, a daughter.

Feb.... In Great George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Sheridan, eſq. (ſon of R. B. S. eſq. M. P.) a ſon.

Feb. 2. At Packington-hall, co. Warwick, the Counteſs of Aylesford, a daugh.

5. At Shroton cottage, co. Dorſet, the wife of Lieut.-col. Seymour, a ſon.

4. At the Government-houſe, Guernſey, the wife of Lieut.-col. Doyle, a daugh.

6. At his ſeat in Lincolnſhire, the lady of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. a ſon.

The lady of Sir Wm. Ramſay, bart. a ſon.

At Glaſgow, Lady Janet Buchanan, a dau.

8. The wife of Richard Congreve, eſq. of Linley-hall, Salop, a ſon.

9. The lady of Sir Henry Oxendon, bart. of Broome, Kent, a daughter.

11. At Edinburgh, the Counteſs of Loudon and Moira, a daughter.

At Waterville, co. Kildare, Ireland, the lady of Lord Dunboyne, a ſon.

13. At Pimlico, the wife of Lieut.-col. Elliot, a ſon.

14. In Manchester-ſtr. Manchester-ſqua. the wife of John Murray, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of John Finch Simpſon, eſq. of Laund abbey, co. Leiceſter, a ſon.

The wife of Richard Topp, eſq. of Whitton, Salop, a daughter.

17. At Haughley park, Norfolk, the wife of George Jerningham, eſq. a ſon.

20. At her houſe in Pall Mall, Lady Holland, a daughter.

21. At her houſe in Portland-place, the Counteſs of Mansfield, a ſon.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Ogilby, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1805. *Aug.* 26. AT Calcutta, Charles Butler, eſq. of the Company's Civil Service, and ſecretary to the Board of Revenue at that preſidency, to Barbara-Iſabella, ſecond daughter of Col. Wm. Kirkpatrick, of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

Lately, in Ireland, the Rev. Gerard Thomas Noel, ſon of Gerard Noel Noel, eſq. M. P. for the county of Rutland, to Miſs O'Brien, dau. of Sir Lucius O'B. bart.

At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, H. G. Moleſworth, eſq. grandſon of the ſecond Lord Viſcount Moleſworth, to Miſs Hone, daughter of Brindley H. eſq. of that city.

At Welton, co. Northampton, the Rev. Thomas-Charles Pettat, of Southrop-houſe, co. Glouceſter, to Anne-Frances, eldeſt daughter of the late John Clarke, eſq. of Welton-place.

Jan. 20. At Weſton-Underwood, Bucks, Frederick Hall, eſq. of Eſkelith-houſe, co. York, to Mrs. Barclay, of Weſton.

22. Rev. Manley Wood, M. A. to the daughter of the late Joſeph Boone, eſq. of Aldgate.

23. At Clifton, near Briſtol, Clement Debbieg, eſq. to Lady Charlotte Butler, ſiſter to the Earl of Laneſborough.

24. At Storrington, W. Chamberleyne, eſq. of Rolvenden, co. Kent, to Miſs F. Biſhopp,

Biſhopp, daughter of Col. H. B. and grand-daughter of Sir Cecil B. of Parham park, Suſſex.

28. Capt. John Hayes, R. N. to Miſs Pye, of Walworth, Surrey.

30. Rich. Charles Head Graves, eſq. of the Weſt Suffolk Militia, to the Hon. Caſſandra Twiſleton, youngeſt daughter of the late Lord Say and Sele.

Feb. 1. At Dublin, John Crampton, eſq. M. D. to Miſs Charlotte White, ſiſter to Sir John Jervis, bart.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Salmon, profeſſor of muſick, to Miſs Munday, a young lady of great promiſe as an oratorio ſinger.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Jas. Hume, eſq. to Miſs Grant, of Bath.

2. Rev. John Dryden Pigott, rector of Habberley, to Fanny, ſecond daughter of Henry Bevan, eſq. of Shrewſbury.

3. At Chiſwick, W. Devaynes, eſq. M.P. for Barnſtaple, to Miſs Wiſeman.

At Cardington, co. Bedford, the Rev. Jn. Foſter, M. A. vicar of Weſt Thurrock, co. Eſſex, to the Hon. Miſs St. John, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord St. J.

At Liverpool, the Rev. R. K. Milner, M. A. to Miſs Richmond.

4. Rev. James Leonard Jackſon, to Miſs Louiſa Hyde Wollaſton, daughter of the Rev. Francis W. of Chiſlehurſt, Kent.

6. At Lynn, Wm. Wheatley Walker, eſq. lieutenant of the 2d Dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys, to Miſs Melvin, of Norwich.

7. At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Gibſon Carmichael, bart. of Stirling, to Janet, ſecond daughter of Major-general Thomas Dundas, of Carron-hall.

8. At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, William Anneſley, eſq. ſon of the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Down, to Miſs E. F. Reynell, of Balnalack, co. Weſtmeath.

10. At Ide, near Exeter, John-Charles Fanſhawe, eſq. of Franklyn, to Frances-Delia, 2d da. of Rev. W. H. Carrington, of Ide.

11. Mr. Henry Townſhend, jun. of the manor-houſe at Aſton-Flamville, to Mrs. Hill, only ſurviving daughter of the late Mr. Lovett, of Sapcote, co. Leiceſter.

12. At Peterborough, John Webb Cole, eſq. to Miſs Collier, of the Minſter cloſe.

13. At Norwich, Mr. Henry-Robert Bowles, acting-manager of the Theatre Royal there, to Mrs. Aickin, of that theatre.

15. Mr. Samuel Cotterell, ſurgeon, at Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, to Mrs. Lee.

20. Anthony Peacock, eſq. of South Carlton, to Miſs Willſon.

22. Horatio Gilchris, eſq. of Stamford, to the eldeſt daughter of Edward Theed, eſq. of Hilton, co. Cambridge.

DEATHS.

1805. Jan. 12. AT Brodera, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Auguſtus Pitt Knight, of the 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry; and at Calcutta, on the 4th of *October* following, Major Henry Knight Erſkine, of the 30th Regiment; ſons of Lieut.-col. Knight E. of Poodrie.

May 24. Lieut. George O'Conner, of the 6th Regiment of Madras Native Cavalry, ſon of the late Col. O'C. of Pocklington, co. York.

July 10. At Sultanpore, Mr. R. Orr.

15. At Delhi, Capt. George Carnegie, fourth ſon of the late George C. eſq. of Pittarro, in Scotland. After ſurviving ſeveral ſevere campaigns in India, both in the ſervice of the Mahrattas and that of the Company, in which he uniformly acquitted himſelf in the ableſt manner, and with the faireſt proſpect of higher preferment, he fell a victim, in the prime of life, to the diſeaſe of the country, a complaint in the liver, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

21. Capt. Hutchinſon.

23. Miſs C. Parker, eldeſt daughter of Wm. P. eſq. of the Company's Civil Service.

Aug. 6. Mr. Joſeph Sorrell.

8. The wife of Charles Beecher, eſq.—At the camp of the Subſidiary Force ſerving his Highneſs the Nizam, Col. Jn. Haliburton.

11. Lieut. R. Midgley, of the 17th Foot. At Lucknow, George Place, eſq. miniature-painter.

13. At Chittagong, Capt. Jas. Middleton.

15. At Chicacole, Lieut.-col. Darrell Carey, of the Invalid Eſtabliſhment.—At Gwallior, Lieut. Janny, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

16. Capt. Thomas Dickſon, of the 1ſt Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

20. In Camp, near Ballary, Lieut. G. W. Hellingworth, of the 1ſt Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

21. At Bombay, Lieut. Charles Morgan, of that Eſtabliſhment.

25. On-board the General Steuart, on his paſſage from Madras to Bengal, Allan Spottiſwoode, youngeſt ſon of the late Jas. S. eſq. of Dunipace.

29. Mr. John Cowie, of the Walpole Eaſt Indiaman.

Sept. 1. At the houſe of William Lowther, eſq. Capt. George Gaff, of 33d Foot.

2. At Barrielly, after a very ſhort illneſs, Lieut. Richard-Samuel Corniſh, of the 2d Battalion 23d Native Regiment.

6. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Dowager Deverinne.

16. In the 37th year of his age, while in command at Rampoorah, in the Eaſt Indies, which he had gallantly defended againſt Holkar, Capt. Charles Hutchinſon, of the Bengal Artillery, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company. He was a ſoldier by deſcent, his father and grandfather having been officers in his Majeſty's ſervice. He was ſent from the county of Somerſet at an early period

of

of his life, to try, like many others, his fortune in India; where, after ſpending 20 years in the ſervice, great part of which at Fort Marlborough, in the iſland of Sumatra, he obtained three years leave of abſence for the recovery of his health; came to England, recovered, married, and in the courſe of a few months, loſt a moſt amiable wife; returned again to India before his leave of abſence expired, and arrived in time to enter upon moſt of the active ſervice in which the Eaſt India Company's forces have been employed; and was with Lord Lake in all his ſevere engagements, to the capture of Delhi, whence he was detached with a diviſion of the army under the command of the Hon. Col. Monſon, to co-operate with the Bombay army in the reduction of Holkar's capital, and received from Col. Monſon moſt public marks of approbation. When the Colonel was unfortunately obliged to retreat, he left Captain Hutchinſon in command, with a part of his force, at Rampoorah, to cover his retreat, in hopes of keeping Holkar employed, againſt whoſe force of upwards of 50,000 cavalry, beſides infantry, he ſucceſsfully maintained a ſhort but vigorous ſiege, at the ſame time contending with famine within; and after receiving, in this command, repeatedly, the public thanks of Lord Lake, the commander in chief, and the approbation of the moſt Noble the Governor-general, he at length, worn out by mental and bodily exertions, cloſed with honour his mortal career. As a man and ſoldier, he was eſteemed by all who knew him; and thoſe only could eſtimate his worth, and moſt ſincerely lament his death.

19. At Ghazeepore, Capt. Peter Abercrombie, of the 8th Light Dragoons. He had but juſt recovered from the effects of a ſevere wound, when he was unfortunately ſeized with a fever, which terminated in his death. He was the oldeſt captain of the regiment.

20. At Purneah, in Bengal, aged 20, George Curtis, eſq. of the Company's Civil Service, and ſecond ſon of Sir William C. bart. alderman, and M. P. for London.

21. At Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 19th year, Charles Samler Eamer, eſq. the ſecond ſon of Sir John Eamer, a youth of moſt extraordinary promiſe, and of moſt amiable manners. He fell a martyr to the climate, after a ſtruggle of 16 days with the jungle fever; not only a ſource of the deepeſt affliction to his inconſolable parents and relations, but of laſting regret to every one who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. He left England the 20th of March, 1804, and arrived a ſtranger at Calcutta, whither he went a cavalry cadet, at his own particular wiſh, and ſeems to have been deſtined to a ſeries of difficulty and ſuffering. He was under immediate orders to join the army at Cawnpore, 900 miles up the Ganges, in which expedition his boat was run down, and ſunk near the ſhore of Baranpore. On his proſecuting his voyage by the aſſiſtance of the governor of a Daniſh ſettlement, he was ſeized with a fever, which detained him three weeks; on his arrival at Cawnpore, he was made a cornet of Horſe, and ordered to do duty with the 23d regiment of Infantry. Having particular recommendation to the Commander in Chief, who was then beſieging Dieg, he offered to volunteer his ſervices, which were accepted; and he proceeded near 300 miles farther, in which journey he was twice plundered by banditti, between Agra and the fortreſs of Dieg, and loſt his all before he reached the Britiſh army. After this he went with it againſt Bhurtpore; he then was encamped with the Grand Army on the plains of Delhi. No farther tidings of him reached his friends till the melancholy account of his death, at Ghazeepore, near 600 miles from Delhi. In contemplating his years, his opening genius, attaining rapidly every acquirement which would have ſecured his future fame, the happineſs of his numerous friends, and rendered him an ornament to his country—be it ours, though we are at a loſs to trace the myſterious ways of Providence in afflictions ſuch as theſe, to bow with pious reſignation.

22. At Calcutta, in his 18th year, Mr. St. John Moore, of the Company's Civil Service, ſon of Peter M. eſq. M.P. for the city of Coventry.

23. At Agra, Capt. George Yates, of the Bengal Military Eſtabliſhment.

Oct. 15. At Calcutta, after a ſhort illneſs, and in the 41ſt year of his age, Lieut.-colonel James Achilles Kirkpatrick, late of the Madras Military Eſtabliſhment, and many years Britiſh Reſident at the Court of Hyderabad, in the Decan. In private life he was eminently diſtinguiſhed for all thoſe qualities which gain the love, conciliate the eſteem, and rivet the attachment of friends, of whom an extenſive circle will long and deeply lament his premature death, with a ſorrow that can only be ſurpaſſed by the affliction of thoſe who have loſt in him a moſt tenderly beloved, and the moſt affectionate of relatives. He had filled the high diplomatic ſituation in which he died nearly nine years, in the courſe of which he was ſucceſsfully employed, under the direction of Marquis Wellеſley, in ſome of the moſt important negotiations that took place during the wiſe, vigorous, and brilliant adminiſtration of that illuſtrious

Nobleman

Nobleman and enlightened Stateſman. The recorded teſtimonies to the zeal and talents diſplayed by Lieut.-col. Kirkpatrick in his official character are at once numerous and honourable to his memory. The laſt of theſe is contained in the following extract of the order publiſhed by the Vice-preſident and Deputy-governor of Fort William, on the melancholy event which deprived the Eaſt India Company of a ſervant whoſe exertions in promoting their intereſt has been repeatedly acknowledged and commended: "The Vice-preſident and Deputy-governor, with ſincere regret, performs the painful duty of directing the laſt tribute of military honours to be paid to the remains of that valuable officer and meritorious public character, Lieut.-col. J. A. Kirkpatrick, of the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, late Reſident at the Court of the Soubahdar of the Decan; in which ſituation he rendered important ſervices to the Honourable the Eaſt India Company." Although Lieut.-col. K. was in ſome meaſure a ſtranger to the ſettlement where he died, and to which he had repaired from his ſtation at Hyderabad, chiefly for the purpoſe of conferring with the late and ever-to-be-lamented Marquis Cornwallis on the political affairs of that Court, the general reſpect entertained for his character was ſtrongly teſtified by a numerous attendance of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta at his funeral.

Nov. 19. At Prince Edward Iſland, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, North America, aged 82, Peter Stewart, eſq. late chief juſtice of that iſland.

Dec. . . . Aged 52, his Royal Highneſs Frederick Hereditary Prince of Denmark, half-brother to the King, and ſon of the late Queen Dowager Juliana-Maria. The title of Hereditary Prince was conferred on him during the famous interregnum of Juliana, on the preſumption of the King's or Prince Royal's death.—A letter from Copenhagen, dated Dec. 31, ſays, "The body of the Hereditary Prince has lain in ſtate ſince the day before yeſterday; one hour in each day is ſet apart for the admiſſion of the publick, who come in crowds to ſee it. The firſt of the three chambers prepared for this purpoſe is hung with black cloth; in each corner there is an urn of white plaſter of Paris, and in the middle, a lamp of the ſame, which throws a feeble light over the chamber. From this we are introduced into another chamber, alſo hung in black. The walls are ornamented with green garlands, and in the centre of the room is an elevated couch, the aſcent to which is by two ſteps, covered with black velvet, with ſilver brocade, ornamented with galoon and fringe of the ſame metal. On this couch the body of his Royal Highneſs lies, in a white ſatin habit, trimmed with gold fringe. The face is covered with crape. Above the couch is a canopy covered with black velvet, lined with white ſatin, edged with ſilver galoon. The couch is ſurrounded with ſix ſilver ſtands, filled with wax-lights. Near the two which ſtand at the head are cuſhions of ſcarlet velvet, on which are placed the orders with which his Royal Highneſs had been inveſted. Some military and naval officers are near the couch, as a guard of honour. The third chamber is alſo hung in black, and lighted as the former, with a lamp which throws but little light. The proceſſion will take place on the 4th of January. The entire ſuite of the Prince, civil as well as military, are invited to the funeral; the garriſon of this city, the ſailors, and the different corps of citizens, will line the way through which it paſſes."

Dec. 6. In the hoſpital at Gibraltar, of the wounds he received on-board the Mars, in the action off Trafalgar, Capt. Thomas Norman, of the Royal Marines, ſon of Alderman N. of Coventry.

7. The French General, Roger Valhubert, who had his leg ſhattered by a howitzer-ball, at the battle of Auſterlitz, and, five days afterwards, expired in extreme agony, is interred at Brunn. The grave-ſtone is of black marble, with this ſhort inſcription: "To the brave General Valhubert, who fell at the battle of Auſterlitz, December 2, 1805."

16. At Conſtantinople, aged 73, the Sultana Valide, mother of the Grand Signior. She was a Georgian by birth, and introduced while very young into the Seraglio. Conformably to cuſtom, her funeral took place the ſame day, with great pomp, and her body was depoſited in the tomb which ſhe had cauſed to be conſtructed at Cuyb, a place ſituated at the extremity of the Port.

17. At Salford, after an illneſs of only three days, in the bloom of life, Miſs Anne Garnot, of Whiſter, near Kendal, Weſtmoreland; and, on the 19th, Mrs. Hoggart, wife of Mr. H. of Greengate, Salford, ſpirit-merchant, ſiſter to Miſs G. Their remains were interred in one grave at Bowneſs, in Applethwaite, Weſtmoreld.

21. At Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. Byrne, bookſeller, ſon of Mr. Patrick B. alſo a bookſeller there, and late of Dublin.

1806. *Jan.* . . . . . Capt. T. Affleck, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. R. Brewin Freer, of Blaby, co. Leiceſter, a reſpectable and worthy man.

Mr. Young, bookſeller, of Chriſtmas-ſtreet, Briſtol.

Jan. 6. Found dead in a cloſe near Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, ſuppoſed to have periſhed through the inclemency of the weather, —— Gray.

At

At Dumfries, in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Burnſide, miniſter of St. Michael's.

7. At his houſe at Stoke Newington, in his 74th year, Rawſon Aiſlabie, eſq. formerly a ſoap-boiler in Eaſt Smithfield, partner with Mr. James Neave, brother to Sir Richard N. By his firſt wife he had two ſons and two daughters; the elder, William-James, was bred to the law, but ſince took orders, and printed one or two ſermons; the other, Benjamin, partner with a ſon of Mr. Eade, of Newington, ſucceeded to the ale and beer-trade of Mr. Benjamin Kenton; the eldeſt daughter married the Rev. Mr. Burſlem, rector of Hanbury, co. Worceſter; the youngeſt, Mr. De la Chaumette, an inſurance-broker, ſince dead. Mr. A. married, ſecondly, 1795, Sarah, ſiſter of Mr. Lilly, partner in the houſe of Tierny, as ſhe was with Mrs. L. in the lace-ſhop on Ludgate-hill. See Haſted's Kent, IV. 204, Dane court, Tilmanſtone, which ſhe brought to Mr. A. by the will of her aunt's huſband, Commiſſary Michael Hatton.

8. At her father's houſe in the Old Jewry, the eldeſt daughter of John Whitmore, eſq. M. P. for Bridgenorth.

9. In North Audley-ſtreet, Thomas Smith, eſq. of Mills-houſe, Warfield, co. Berks, only ſon of the late S. S. eſq. of Putney-hill, M. P. for Luggerſhall.

10. At Deal, in Kent, after a few days illneſs of an inflammation on the lungs, Charles-William Le Geyt, eſq. major in the 45th Foot, juſt arrived from Ireland. He was the eldeſt ſon of Charles-William Le G. eſq. formerly a captain in the 62d Foot, deſcended from an antient and diſtinguiſhed family on the iſland of Jerſey. He was a valuable officer, and had the good fortune to poſſeſs the friendſhip of his corps, by whom he is moſt ſincerely regretted, and by all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance. He has left an aged father and an amiable widow to deplore his loſs.

11. Miſs Laforey, ſecond daughter of the late Admiral Sir John L. bart. and ſiſter to Sir Francis L. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Spartiate.

In Toll-ſtreet, North Shields, aged 25, Mr. W. Lamſhaw, the Ducheſs of Northumberland's own bag-piper. This extraordinary performer on the improved ſmall pipes was grandſon of the celebrated piper, Lamſhaw, of Morpeth; and, on his death, was taken from the band of the Northumberland Militia, where he had been ſince a boy of 12 years old. When only 18, he played a match againſt the moſt famous pipers in the North of England, at Elſdon, before the Duke's Baronial Court and ſome diſtinguiſhed judges, and bore away the prize. It is ſaid it was the intention of Earl Percy to have had him introduced to the theatres in the Metropolis; but a conſumption has put an early period to his exiſtence.

12. Rev. Richard Bethel, rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford. He was of Wadham college, Oxford; M. A. 1759.

13. After a few days illneſs, the wife of P. Paul, eſq. of Arborfield-houſe, Berks.

In Ferguſon's-lane, Londonderry, in his 56th year, in the houſe of the Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Biſhop of Derry, the Rev. Francis O'Gallagher, a member of the order of St. Francis.

14. By cutting his throat with a razor on the preceding evening, in a fit of inſanity, at No. 5, Queen-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, a young man, named Evans, who had been ill for ſome days. The nurſe who attended him left him a few minutes, and on her return found him weltering in blood.

15. At his chambers in Gray's-inn-ſquare, aged 68, John Denne, eſq.

At Warringſtown, co. Antrim, Ireland, in his 84th year, Major Holt Waring. He fought at the memorable battle of Dettingen, and his intrepidity in the execution of a very dangerous piece of ſervice during the action attracted the notice, and gained him the applauſe, of his Sovereign. With a rich ſtock of anecdote he combined a conſiderable degree of taſte and talent for compoſition and polite literature. He was a ſincere friend, a pleaſant companion, and, it is almoſt needleſs to add, a zealous ſupporter of the Conſtitution, both in Church and State.

At Dover, Mrs. Hervey, wife of an officer of the Surrey Militia, quartered there.

16. At Clifton, near Briſtol, the wife of Robert Savage, eſq.

John Raines, eſq. fifty years ſteward to the Conſtable family in Holderneſs.

In his 65th year, Mr. John Simmonds, a reſpectable farmer and grazier at Waltham-on-the-Wolds, co. Leiceſter.

At Stowe, in the pariſh of Arlingham, in his 83d year, the Rev. Henry Davies, M. A. upwards of 50 years rector of Chilton, Berks, and many years perpetual curate of Saul, co. Glouceſter. He was of Oriel college, Oxford; M. A. 1748.

At Liſbon, where he went for the recovery of his health, Sir John Hales, bart. of Coventry, who ſucceeded his father, Sir Chriſtopher, in 1777; by whoſe death the title is extinct.

17. Mr. Linney, grazier, of Melton.

At Caſtlebar, in Ireland, univerſally and deſervedly lamented, John Carr, jun. eſq. of that place; a gentleman whoſe public and private virtues were hardly ever excelled by thoſe of any other perſon in the ſame rank of life, and whoſe loſs the neighbourhood where he reſided will long have to deplore as a public calamity. In the hour of danger, Mr. Carr was a zeal-

ous

ous defender of his country's rights. His patriotiſm was perhaps unequalled. He was an active magiſtrate; and in that capacity his adminiſtration of juſtice was always characterized by the utmoſt moderation. He was a man of unbounded goodneſs of heart and hoſpitality. His gentle and benevolent manners enſured him the eſteem of all who knew him. He was charitable to an exceſs; and poſſeſſed every noble and endearing quality that could render a man valuable to ſociety.

18. After a lingering illneſs, and while on a viſit at the hoſpitable manſion of Lady F. Handcock, at Willbrooke, near Athlone, in Ireland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Zouch, of the 81ſt Foot.

Aged 19, Mr. John Harvey, ſecond ſon of John H. eſq. of Thorpe lodge; a youth of very promiſing abilities, and a ſtudent in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

19. In Barton-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Weaver, attorney.

At Kenſington, Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Benjamin L. of Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

Aged 57, John Foſter, eſq. of Selby, co. York, timber-merchant and banker.

At Kilham, co. York, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Robert Anderſon, late maſter's mate of his Majeſty's ſhip Elephant. He was a young man of much promiſe in his profeſſion, the youngeſt of ten children (ſeveral of whom are now ſerving his Majeſty), and cut off in the prime of life, being in the 26th year of his age.

At Court Aberdaron, Caernarvonſhire, having nearly completed her 15th year, Miſs Margaret Jones, daughter of the Rev. Griffith J. miniſter of that place.

20. Aged 91, Mr. William Weſt, hairdreſſer, of Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Tho. Gotch, of Kettering, banker.

At his ſeat at Ardfry, co. Galway, Ireland, Joſeph Blake, eſq. father of the late Lord Wallſcourt and the Counteſs-dowager of Errol. He is ſucceeded in his eſtates by his grandſon, the preſent Lord Wallſcourt, a minor.

21. At her houſe near Luton, co. Bedford, Mrs. Betteſworth, relict of the late Worſhipful John B. dean of the Arches, &c. and ſiſter to Lord Ducie.

22. At Brompton, Mrs. Lichfield, wife of Henry-Charles L. eſq. of John-ſtreet, near Bedford-row.

23. At Worklop, in his 62d year, Robert Athorpe Athorpe, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the Weſt Riding of the county of York, and formerly colonel of the Loyal Sheffield Volunteers.

At his ſeat, Fairfield, near Dublin, after three days illneſs, and much regretted, Richard Hayes, eſq. of Gardiner's-place.

Of a lingering illneſs, Mr. John Harris, of Higham-on-the-Hill, co. Leiceſter.

In his 24th year, Mr. John Swift, ſurgeon, of Oxford.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in her 66th year, Mrs. Denton, relict of the late John D. eſq. of Stow Langtoft, in Suffolk. The tear of regret that will long continue to moiſten the cheek of her relatives, with the ſigh of remembrance heaved by a numerous acquaintance, will beſt ſpeak the virtues loſt to ſociety by her death.

Aged 23, Mr. Henry Jenner Humphris, of Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

24. Aged 49, Anne Croſſley, who had lived as nurſe in the family of Mr. Thackeray for 36 years, a diligent and faithful ſervant. She bore a long illneſs, which afforded no hope of recovery, with a reſignation which, we truſt, will have made her partaker of the "good and faithful ſervant's reward."

At Exmouth, Devon, Miſs Rolls, ſiſter of John R. eſq. of the Kent road.

At Briſtol Hot wells, aged 22, Lady E. Greville, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Warwick; a young lady of the moſt amiable manners and accompliſhments.

Miſs Warren, only ſiſter of Mr. Bentley W. attorney, of Uppingham, co. Rutland.

Suddenly, of the cramp in his ſtomach, advanced in years, Mr. John Green, a reſpectable farmer at Cottingham, near Hull.

At Halton Holgate, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Robert B.; leaving him and five ſmall children to mourn the loſs of an affectionate wife and tender mother. On the following morning, Mrs. Barker (his mother) was found dead in her bed, whither ſhe went the preceding evening in her uſual good health.

Mrs. Catherine Dale. Travelling from London to the Weſt of England, ſhe alighted from a ſtage-coach at the Black Horſe inn in Saliſbury; complained of being indiſpoſed, and expired in a few minutes. Her remains were depoſited in St. Edmund's churchyard.

This day an inqueſt was taken on the body of Mr. George Adney, enſign of the 60th Foot, at the Crown and Sceptre inn in Newport, Iſle of Wight. It appeared in evidence that the deceaſed had undertaken to drink a quart of rum, in conſequence of bets being made by other officers; which he nearly accompliſhed, and retired to bed, where he was found dead the next morning. The Jury, after a ſhort deliberation, returned a verdict, Died by exceſſive Drinking.

25. At Oxford, of the ſcarlet fever, Mr. Edward Vernon, ſecond ſon of the Biſhop of Carliſle.

Mr. John Scott, carrier from Manchеſter to Glaſgow. Travelling in the mail-coach towards Manchеſter on the 23d, he was taken ſuddenly ill at Bolton, where he was put to bed; and during the night, in a fit of infanity, he got out of the window, and fell into the ſtreet. He was much

much bruiſed, and ſcarcely able to utter a word, and lingered till this day.

The body of Mr. Twentyman, manufacturer in Carliſle, was this day taken out of the river Eden, near Cargo. He had, for ſome time paſt, at times ſhewn ſlight ſymptoms of an unhappy mind; and nearly a month had elapſed ſince he left his houſe under pretence of taking a walk. He was in his 30th year; and has left a widow and three children.

Much and deſervedly reſpected for her humane and benevolent diſpoſition, Mrs. Mary Hopper, wife of C. H. eſq. alderman of Durham.

26. At Paris, in her 70th year, Maria-Thereſa Reboul, wife of Vieu, the ſenator and painter. She was received a member of the former Academy of Painting in 1757. Moſt of her works, which are highly eſteemed, are in the cabinet of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

At Autun, aged 68, M. de Fontanges, Archbiſhop of Autun, and formerly Archbiſhop of Toulon.

At his houſe in the Cloſe, Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Whitfield, formerly a bookſeller at the Tyne bridge-end.

Thomas Benſkyn, eſq. of Stoney-Stanton, near Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

The infant ſon of Mr. Bubb, of Martley court, co. Glouceſter, a remarkably fine child, about three years old. He fell a victim to the negligence of the ſervant-maid, who had put him in the window of an upper room, through the caſement of which he fell into the court below, and was ſo dreadfully bruiſed that he almoſt inſtantly expired.

27. At her houſe in York-place, Banner-ſquare, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Cloſe.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Adams, wife of Dr. A. of Doctors Commons.

Mrs. Robinſon, of Ely, wife of Mr. James R. and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mackworth, bart. of Huntingdon. She was religious without affectation; friendly without intereſt.

Aged 37, Miſs Burton, of Derby.

In Park-ſtreet, Briſtol, Capt. Joſeph Lowrey, many years an inhabitant of Kingſton, Jamaica. He ſupported a long and painful diſeaſe with uncommon fortitude; and left behind him many proofs of true charity and benevolence.

In her 19th year, Miſs Cecilia Peace, youngeſt daughter of Mr. P. of Caſtle-ſtreet, Briſtol.

28. Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C. coal-merchant, St. Michael's hill, Briſtol.

At Eſher, Surrey, in his 68th year, Rd. Harris, eſq. of Barge-yard, Bucklerſbury.

At Streatham, Mrs. Tayler, wife of Thomas T. eſq. of Friday-ſtreet, London.

At Bath, in her 78th year, moſt ſincerely regretted by her family and all who were acquainted with her worth, the Hon. Mrs. Sarah St. John, widow of the Hon. and Rev. A. St. J. late dean of Worceſter, ſecond ſon of the tenth Lord St. John of Bletſoe, who died March 22, 1795. She was daughter of Thomas Chaſe, eſq. of Bromley, in Kent; married to the Dean in 1750, by whom ſhe had four ſons and one daughter. (See vols. LXV. p. 268, LXXV. 994.)

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in her 88th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewitt.

At Aberdeen, in his 19th year, Thomas Earl, a ſtudent of the Mariſchal college in that Univerſity, and ſecond ſon of Thomas E. eſq. of Spekelands, near Liverpool.

At Montroſe, aged 96, David Gemlo, a cooper. He was remarkable for his uncommon flow of ſpirits and jocularity of temper; and delighted himſelf to the laſt in rehearſing the feats of his youth.

29. Suddenly, at Skirbeck Quarter, near Boſton, in her 39th year, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Henry C. merchant there.

In the pariſh of Cottachy, in Scotland, James Gordon, a native of the North of Scotland, who had lived by begging for a number of years. On ſearching his houſe, there were found 18l. ſterling in ſilver, and 1l. ſterling in copper coin, wrapped up in old ſtockings, and hid in holes in the wall.

Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, as is ſuppoſed, and in the meridian of life, leaving a wife and family, Mr. Hall, a reſpectable grazier, of Arnſby, co. Leiceſter.

At Great Dalby, co. Leiceſter, aged 27, Mr. Shepard Brewitt.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, aged 90, Mr. W. Webb, who had been a member of the Methodiſt Society in that city from its being firſt founded by the Rev. J. Weſley, and 60 years clerk of Clifton church.

Mr. Howton, of the Angel inn, Widcomb.

30. At his houſe in Aldersgate-ſtreet, aged 69, Thomas Skinner, eſq. alderman of Queenhithe ward, to which office he was elected in 1785, on the deceaſe of Alderman Bates, who held the office for a ſhort period after the death of Alderman Bull. This very reſpectable citizen was born at Brentford, Jan. 14, 1737; received his education at Ealing, and ſerved an apprenticeſhip to Mr. Williams, an upholder in Newgate-ſtreet. He uſed to ſeem happy when relating from what a ſmall beginning he raiſed himſelf, by an honourable courſe of induſtry, to the ſplendid fortune of which he died poſſeſſed. In 1787 he began buſineſs for himſelf in Aldersgate-ſtreet, and married an amiable woman, Miſs White, daughter of a gentleman in extenſive buſineſs. Mr. S. ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1784, the commencement of Mr. Pitt's career.

We

We need not call back to the recollection of our readers the vehement and bitter conteſts which took place all over England, and no where with more acrimony than in London and Middleſex. On that occaſion, though the Whig principles of Mr. Skinner were perfectly known, and that his intimate friend Mr. Byng, candidate for the county, and Mr. Sawbridge for the city, were moſt violently oppoſed, Mr. Skinner conducted himſelf as ſheriff with ſuch clear integrity as to draw from the enemies of his known opinions the moſt unequivocal approbation. He was elected lord mayor at Michaelmas 1794, and went through the mayoralty with much honour and reputation. Though warmly attached to the Party at that time in Oppoſition, he never ſuffered his political ſentiments to interfere in the ſmalleſt degree with his duty as a magiſtrate, and purpoſely refrained from all attendance on public meetings connected with Party during his mayoralty. This alſo was a memorable year, on account of the State Trials, when the Miniſtry, from their apprehenſion of riots, were moſt earneſt with the Lord Mayor to permit a body of regular troops into the City to aſſiſt the Police. Mr. Skinner poſitively refuſed, and ſhewed them that a vigilant and conſtitutional firſt Magiſtrate of the City could, in the moſt difficult times, preſerve its peace by the civil power alone; and declared, that, while he ſat in the chair, no military force ſhould be employed. He fulfilled his promiſe of keeping the peace effectually. As a magiſtrate, he has been indefatigable in his ſervices to the City, and at all times with the moſt diſintereſted ſpirit; for, though repeatedly urged to take the repreſentation of the City, or to participate in ſome of their lucrative poſts, he always rejected places as well as titles. He gave the Corporation all the benefit of his able advice and aſſiſtance in the improvement of their eſtates, and particularly of thoſe ſet apart for charitable purpoſes; and to him, more than any other member, are they indebted for the improvements that have taken place. His Company (the Haberdaſhers) particularly benefited by his ſagacity, and their eſtates have accordingly been greatly advanced. In his own profeſſion he has ſhewn what wonderful things may be done by ability and perſeverance. When he began the buſineſs of an auctioneer, he was ſcarcely known. It was thought diſreditable to bring eſtates or goods to ſale in the country; but to ſuch a height has it ariſen under his auſpices, that the auction-duty paid to Government laſt year amounted to the ſum of 200,000l. Mr. Dyke, who came to be with him in 1762, has for a long time diſcharged all the active parts of the buſineſs, which allowed him to ſpend much of his time at Collier's wood, a beautiful ſeat, which he purchaſed, near Merton, in Surrey, but which he has never truly enjoyed ſince the death of his wife, about five years ago. Alderman Skinner was a man of ſtrong natural ſenſe and conſiderable knowledge of the world. Having been the founder of his own fortune, it will eaſily be imagined that his knowledge of literature or taſte for ſcience was not very profound; but he was an agreeable, pleaſing man in ſociety, warm in his attachments, and greatly beloved by his friends and connexions. He conducted a large concern in buſineſs with much ſkill and credit; and has left two ſons, one in the firm of Goodwyn, Skinner, and Thornton (formerly Parſons's brewhouſe), and the other in the Army; and five daughters, of which one only was unmarried.

30. At Tarporley, in Cheſhire, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Frances Fitzherbert, a lady of exemplary virtue and piety. She was unmarried, and the only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Richard F. eſq. of Somerſal-Herbert, in Derbyſhire; who was the laſt repreſentative, in the male line, of the eldeſt Proteſtant branch of that antient family; which has been ſettled in Derbyſhire ſince the beginning of the 12th century, and was allied to the Baronial family of the Fitzherberts of Deane: two of whom made a conſpicuous figure in King John's wars; and are amongſt the ſubſcribers to Magna Charta. The Fitzherberts of Tiſſington, in Derbyſhire, now repreſented by Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. were a younger branch of this family of Somerſal-Herbert; from which they ſeparated in the reign of King Henry VI.

In her 20th year, Miſs Green, only dau. of Mr. G. of the Hot-wells, Briſtol.

In his 76th year, at Hatley St. George, co. Cambridge, Thomas Quintin, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, for which he ſerved the office of high ſheriff a few years ago. He was originally of Newcaſtle, and one of the agents in the glaſs-works belonging to the late John Williams, eſq.; whence he went to London, where, by induſtry and attention, he acquired a fortune of near 200,000l. which he has bequeathed to his only ſon by his firſt wife, the daughter of the late Capt. Whitby, of Newcaſtle.

This day, as the Newbury coach was turning into the White Hart inn-yard at Newbury, Maſter Ayres, ſon of Mr. A. of Cornhill, one of the paſſengers, putting his head out of the window juſt at the time, received ſo violent a contuſion, by ſtriking againſt the gate-poſt, as to cauſe his inſtant death.

Mr.

Mr. William Taylor, wine and brandy-merchant, in High-ſtreet, Southwark.

At his houſe in St. Andrew's ſquare, Edinburgh, the Hon. David Smith, of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

In the North of Ireland, aged 32, the Rev. Richard Waddy, rector of Cumber, and the oldeſt clergyman in the dioceſe of Derry.

31. John Sikes, eſq. of Little Diſtaff-lane, ſugar-refiner, and one of the common council of Bread-ſtreet ward.

In Groſvenor-place, Mrs. Rutherford, widow of the late John R. eſq. and ſiſter of Sir Charles Rous Boughton, bart.

At Hailſham barracks, Major Hanſard, of the Royal Glamorgan Militia.

Aged 113, John Tucker, fiſherman, at Itching ferry, Southampton; who followed his uſual occupation till within a few weeks of his death.

Aged 77, the wife of Mr. Wm. Biſhop, of the Talbot, Gilmorton, co. Leiceſter.

At Darlington, aged 51, Wm. Sotheron, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Pontefract Volunteers. He repreſented the borough of Pontefract in two parliaments.

Lately, at St. Peterſburg, Count Alexander Woronzoff. This eminent Stateſman was in the poſſeſſion of ſhining talents, and diſtinguiſhing peculiarities, not generally underſtood. During the reign of the great CATHERINE, he was preſident of the College of Commerce; and in this important department evinced a ſuperior knowledge, not only in the trading intereſt of Ruſſia, but of Europe in general. Aſſiduous and indefatigable in buſineſs, he was eaſy of acceſs; but could not diveſt himſelf of a certain ſtiffneſs of deportment, which in the eyes of ſtrangers gave him the appearance of haughtineſs. Though ardent in friendſhip, his enmity was remote from implacability; and among his greateſt enjoyments he eſtimated an accidental meeting with an old acquaintance, to whom he could familiarly diſcourſe of paſt occurrences. His negotiations with Lord St. Helen's and Lord Whitworth, upon the ſubject of a Commercial Treaty, infuſed a ſuſpicion that he was rather inimical to the intereſts of this country, a prejudice which was reported to have originated from ſome perſonal offence he had formerly experienced during a reſidence here. This bias, however, by no means operated unfavourably; for when Count Woronzoff became Chancellor of the Empire, and prime miniſter, under Alexander, his mind roſe to its natural elevation; he diſcarded all perſonal piques, and, by his wiſe and energetic counſels, proved himſelf the ſteady friend of England, and the firm ſupporter of the general cauſe of Europe. With dignified reſentment he reprobated the ambitious ſyſtems and tyrannical ſchemes of Buonaparte. The licentious exceſs of the French Revolution were ſincerely lamented by Woronzoff; and he had predicted the fatal conſequences with the ſame prophetic fidelity which inſpired the celebrated Edmund Burke. He had a great reſpect and the warmeſt and ſincereſt affection for his brother Count Simeon, the Ambaſſador, to whoſe opinions and advice he paid the utmoſt deference. The deceaſe of this truly great man, if not immediately owing to, was no doubt accelerated by the ſame ſtroke which haſtened the earthly diſſolution of our immortal Pitt, viz. the diſaſtrous termination of the Continental Coalition. About two years ſince, Count Alexander Woronzoff, advanced in life, being upwards of 70, and afflicted with a ſcorbutic complaint, retired to Moſcow. In private, he was temperate in his habits, and deſerved his ſentiments with unreſtrained freedom. Deteſting parties and intrigue, he was revered as a true Patriot, and regarded as almoſt the only great man remaining from the time of Catherine. He ſpoke German and French with the fluency and propriety of a native, and excelled in all the faſhionable accompliſhments of his day. In reward for his ſhining talents, and the eminent ſervices he had rendered his country, Count Woronzoff had the following diſtinguiſhed titles conferred upon him: Chancellor of the Empire, Actual Privy Counſellor of the Firſt Claſs, Senator, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, Actual Chamberlain, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of Alexander Newſky, and of St. Anne and Wooldimer, of the Firſt Claſs.

Feb. . . . At Hull, aged 42, Capt. Parker, of the Ariel, Davis's Straits ſhip, belonging to that port.

At Taunton, Devonſhire, at an advanced age, Mr. John Cliffome, who, for a number of years paſt, carried on a very extenſive trade in the braziery line, with great ſucceſs, dying worth near 20,000 l. He was a man much beloved and eſteemed, and in all his dealings truly honeſt. Amongſt ſeveral other charitable donations, is the intereſt of 500 l. for ever, to Paul's meeting-houſe; to Gray's alms-houſe, 10 l. per annum; to a ſervant, Edward Hays, who worked for him the laſt 30 years (now infirm) he has bequeathed 20 l. per annum, for life; and to his other ſervants and apprentices, annual legacies for life.

Aged 80, Mr. R. Grayſon, jun. of Derby, ſurgeon.

Aged 78, Mr. T. Atkins, of Earl Shilton.

Aged 92, Mrs. Horner, of Brant Broughton, co. Lincoln, a maiden lady, and a kind benefactreſs to her poor neighbours.

Mr.

Mr. Oliver, one of the ſurveyors belonging to the Eaſt India Company, ſtepping over the tier of ſhipping at Deptford, fell between two ſhips; and was unfortunately drowned.

Feb. 1. At Stoke Newington, at the very advanced age of nearly 98, by a placid expiration of the vital powers, without a ſingle ſigh or groan, Mrs. Sarah Woollaſton, for more than 40 years the reliſt of Iſrael W. eſq. She was the daughter of Daniel Waldo, eſq. a Hamburgh merchant, reſident in London, by Anne Mercer his wife (to whom he was married in May 1707); and diſtantly related to Sir Timothy Waldo and Peter Waldo, of Mitcham, the apologiſt for the Athanaſian Creed, who died 1762. She was alſo great niece to Sir Edward Waldo, of Pinner, Middleſex, whoſe daughter Grace was the wife of Sir Richard Wollſtenholme, bart. and afterward of William Ferdinando Carey, Lord Hunſdon, who died 1765, aged 82; at whoſe ſeat, at Forty-hill, Enfield, ſhe uſed to paſs her ſummer. She was born, in Cheapſide, at the great houſe oppoſite Bow-church, in April 1708. Her godfather was Sir Samuel Thorold, of Marſton in Lincolnſhire, who died in 1709. She remembered the building of the Aſſembly-houſe at Wanſtead, ſet on foot by Lord Caſtlemaine and Sir Fiſher Tench, at the opening of which, ſhe danced with his lordſhip, 1725; her father reſiding in that pariſh, where ſhe had lately a ſiſter, or half-ſiſter, living, and a brother, or half-brother, in the Old South Sea Houſe, London. She was married at 18 to Mr. Iſrael Woollaſton, a reſpectable ſolicitor in Chancery-lane, by whom ſhe had more than 20 children, who all died young. He was the neareſt relation to Sir Iſaac Woollaſton, who died 1730, and his widow 1753; leaving a ſon, Sir Iſaac Laurence Woollaſton, bart. who died at ſix years old, 1756; and two daughters, Sarah and Anne, afterwards the wives of Taylor White, gent. (father of the preſent baronet, Sir Thomas Woollaſton White, of Twyford, co. Nott. 1802), and of Sir Thomas Fowke; which three children came under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Woollaſton. Mr. W. had the misfortune to break his leg, and retired from buſineſs to Bayford Place, Herts, which originally belonged to his mother's family.—Mrs. Woollaſton was quite a character; but a reſpectable one, and reſpectably connected. She was remarkable in her perſon; rather ſhort and thin, and by ſome accident had been deprived of one of her eyes; and was very long a frequenter of Lincoln's-inn-gardens, with her lap-dog Pſyche on her arm; and it was remarked by the young ladies of her acquaintance, that, having a ſucceſſion of ſuch penſioners, and having left Pſyche a weekly penſion for her life; when the firſt penſioner died, a new will was made, to eſtabliſh the validity of that legacy, leſt the executors ſhould diſpute, and queſtion the identity of the legatee. Old Dr. Sibthorpe uſed ſometimes to viſit her; as alſo Sir Thomas Fowke and Mrs. Sturt, the heireſs of the families of Pitfield of Hoxton and Solomon Aſtley. After the death of her huſband, ſhe removed to a ſmall houſe in Leytonſtone, Eſſex, which was one night beſet, and plundered of every thing valuable; one of the robbers, ſuppoſed in colluſion with ſome of her ſervants, ſitting on her bed, and not ſuffering her to ſtir. In 1779 or 1780, a few years after this robbery, ſhe removed to Newington, oppoſite the Weſt end of Mr. Aiſtlabie's premiſes, in the houſe which was the firſt reſort of the celebrated Mr. Howard, when he left his old maſter Mr. Newnham, grocer, in Watling-ſtreet. Here ſhe ſpent the remainder of her life, in a ſecluded ſequeſtered ſtate. Among a conſiderable number of valuable trinkets, pearls, and diamonds (which ſhe has diſtributed among her various friends), was an excellent miniature picture of her huſband, in a beautiful white wig, containing 100 curls, and remembered, by a perſon dead 20 years, to be the faithful likeneſs of the original, when a member of Dr. Calamy's meeting-houſe at Weſtminſter about 1730. Her executor and reſiduary legatee is Col. Sibthorpe, M. P. for the city of Lincoln. She was buried, on the 10th, at Bayford church, where ſhe many years ſince had placed an elegant monument for her huſband and herſelf, with the following inſcription: "To the memory of Iſrael Woollaſton, and Sarah his wife. He was only ſon of Jonathan Woollaſton, eſq. by Rebecca his wife, who was daughter of Iſrael Mayo, late of Bayford Place, eſq. He died the 20th of March, in the year of our Lord 1765, aged 64, and is here interred beneath the window. Alſo near this grave lies buried Martha, who died a child, and was daughter to Iſrael Woollaſton by Sarah his wife. She died .... His death was very eaſy; he was ſenſible to the laſt, and ſeemed quite compoſed. A few hours before his death he uſed theſe words, *The eternal path is hard to tread*; aſked ſeveral times when it would be ſix o'clock; and expired a few minutes after that hour." See ſome particulars of his will in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 339.

Feb. 1. Aged 3 years, Samuel, ſon of Mr. Iſaacs, of Greenhill's rents, Smithfield.

At her houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 99, Mrs. Halbert.

At

At his houſe at Southwold, co. Suffolk, aged 69, John Thompſon, eſq.

2. James Mill, eſq. of Croſton-houſe, near Tichfield, Hants.

At his houſe in Northgate, Halifax, co. York, greatly regretted, in his 96th year, Joſeph Hulme, M. D.

At her apartments in Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 69, Mrs. Mary Davis, many years houſekeeper to the late Judge Buller, who left her a handſome legacy.

3. At his houſe at Bath, aged 69, the wife of William Evelyn, eſq. of St. Clere, Kent, many years M. P. for Hythe.

4. At her houſe in Savile-row, Lady Bankes, relict of the late Sir Henry B.

By cutting his throat from ear to ear, with a razor, Capt. Weſtrop, of the 63d Foot, quartered at Limerick, in Ireland.

5. By hanging himſelf in his bed-room at the Magpie and Stump, in Fetter-lane, Mr. Tape, a reſpectable man, recently arrived from the country.

After a few days illneſs, at her mother's houſe in Ripon, co. York, Charlotte, youngeſt daughter of the late Wm. Harriſon, M. D.

After much and long-continued illneſs, Grace, youngeſt daughter of Robert Daviſon, M. D. of Harewood, co. York.

Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Seaton, of Sweepwaſh farm, Waſhingborough, co. Lincoln.

6. At Ormerod-houſe, Lancaſhire, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Hargreaves, wife of John H. eſq. only daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Lawrence Ormerod, of Ormerod, eſq. by his wife, the only daughter of the late Riv. Aſhburnam Legh, of Golburn Parks, ſiſter to the late Thomas Peter Legh, eſq. of Lyme in Cheſhire, colonel of the Prince of Wales's or Lancaſhire Regiment of Fencible Cavalry, and M. P. for Newton in the Willows, firſt couſin to the Right Hon. Earl of Wilton, in whoſe regiment Mr. Hargreaves ſerved as a captain during the whole of the late war. Mrs. H. poſſeſſed, in a very eminent degree, all the amiable virtues of her ſex; her mild, unaſſuming diſpoſition, ſuavity of manners, and urbanity of demeanour, added to an engaging perſon, could not fail to enſure her the eſteem and reſpect of every relative, friend, and acquaintance; and her early death will long be deplored by all ranks to whom ſhe was known. She has left three lovely infants.

At Hull, very ſuddenly, aged 30, Capt. Thomas Ellerby, maſter of the Ruſſian ſhip Narova, belonging to that port.

Mr. Brewſter, of Swinethead, co. Lincoln, ſurveyor of roads.

At Leiceſter, in his 49th year, Mr. W. Spencer, late of Sharman's lodge.

At Falmouth, on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Barfleur, in his 17th year, Jn. Hunt, midſhipman, fifth ſon of Rowland H. eſq. of Boreatton, Salop.

Suddenly, Mr. G. Stenton, of Mansfield.

Aged 38, of a mortification, occaſioned by repelling the gout, Capt. Geo. Meggs, of Dorcheſter.

7. By cutting his throat, Mr. Dupree, a poulterer in St. James's market, in a very reputable way of buſineſs. While the ſervant-maid was toaſting bread for breakfaſt in the kitchen, he was ſhaving himſelf; and, on her leaving the room, he perpetrated the ſhocking act. The razor went through the jugular vein, and the deceaſed bled to death. It appeared by the teſtimony of credible witneſſes, that the unfortunate man had laboured under fits of melancholy above two years.

At Paddington, Mr. Sykes, a farmer, who reſided near Stamford, Lincolnſhire. Having ſpent the evening with a party at the houſe of a friend, he fell over a banniſter, in his way down ſtairs, and fractured his ſkull. Verdict, Accidental Death.

At his father's, in Allen-ſtreet, Goſwell-ſtreet, aged 5 years, Thomas Jaquet.

At Binfield, Berks, Gen. Hotham, the youngeſt of five brothers.

At her father's, at Halton Holgate, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Dauber, wife of Mr. William D. of Little Steeping. About three weeks ſince ſhe attended the funerals of her mother and ſiſter-in-law, and was then in perfect good health.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Bath, after a long illneſs, the wife of Capt. Birchall, R. N.

In Park-ſtreet, Briſtol, Mr. G. Mileman, a truly upright and religious man.

At Cork, ſuddenly, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Thomas Stuhman, eſq.

8. At Bath, Mrs. Rambouillet, daughter of the late Col. R. of the 1ſt Guards.

9. Aged 28, Mr. Camm, butcher, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 69, Mr. Waterworth, of Wakefield. Some time ſince he fell off a waggon at Stamford, and broke his leg, which mortified and occaſioned his death.

At Warkworth, Mrs. Bates, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. rector of Whaltun, and ſiſter of John Clutterbuck, eſq. of Warkworth. She was reading the morning-ſervice to a ſiſter who was very ill, herſelf apparently in perfect health, when ſhe dropped down and inſtantly expired.

At Stockwith, near Gainſborough, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Epworth, grocer, &c.

At his houſe in Manchester-ſquare, William Payne George, eſq.

10. At Edinburgh, Miſs G. Agnew, daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir Andrew A. of Lochnaw, bart.

At Timſbury, of a rapid decline, Miſs Crang, eldeſt daughter of Mr. C. ſurgeon, of Dunſter.

Mr. John-Eliſha Robins, eldeſt ſon of Mr. John R. upholder, Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

Miſs

Miſs Hardy, eldeſt daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles H.

At Londonderry, Ireland, much regretted, Ralph Babington, eſq. of Greenfort.

11. Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Abbott, of the Cuſtoms at the port of Briſtol.

Aged 79, Mr. Norton, of Baſton, one of the chief conſtables for the hundred of Neſs, co. Lincoln.

At Gainſborough, Capt. Luke James, of the ſhip London, a London trader.

At Gate Burton, near Gainſborough, Mrs. Hutton, ſiſter to William H. eſq.

Mr. John Smith, of the White Hart inn at Leeds.

Mrs. Rankin, wife of J. R. eſq. of Portſmouth dockyard.

Aged 79, Mrs. Penelope Goodwin, many years an inhabitant of St. John's-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield.

12. At Harlſey-hall, near Northallerton, co. York, Sir Alex. Ramſay Irvine.

In her 20th year, Miſs Anne Milne, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Colin Milne, of Deptford, Kent; and, on the 15th, another of his daughters, Miſs Harriet-Maria Milne, aged 21; both of conſumption.

The wife of George Birch, eſq. of Hamſtead-hall, co. Stafford.

In the Upper Bath road, Mr. Lucas, many years an eminent carver at Bath.

At his brother's houſe in New Bond-ſtreet, Bath, H. W. Sanford, eſq. of Walford, co. Somerſet.

13. After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. James, of Dolphin-ſtreet, Briſtol, relict of Mr. J. truſs-maker there.

In Finſbury-ſquare, the infant daughter of Edward Goldſmid, eſq.

14. At her houſe in Blenheim-ſtreet, Bond-ſtreet, aged 65, Mrs. Angelique Chatlier, widow of Mr. L. C. who had been upwards of 36 years milliner to her Majeſty and the Royal Family.

15. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 82, Mrs. Goodſon, late of Roulſton.

At Briſtol, much lamented, Mrs. Frances Garratt, of London.

Aged 40, Mrs. Hill, of Derby.

Aged 83, Thomas Troughton, eſq. of St. George's, Colgate, in Norwich, many years one of the nominees of the Common Council for the Great Northern Ward, a member of the Corps of Artillery raiſed in that city for its internal defence during the Rebellion in 1745, and is thought to be the laſt ſurvivor of that loyal corps.

16. At Swanſea, full of years and poſſeſſed of every virtue, after a lingering illneſs, at the houſe of her ſon-in-law, the Rev. J. P. Oldſworth, Mrs. Sparkes, relict of the late learned and reſpectable Edward S. formerly of King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Fairford and Harptury, co. Glouceſter.

At Normanton, near Southwell, Notts, aged 67, Mr. John Kirk.

At his father's, in the Colonade, Guildford-ſtreet, Maſter Thomas Cock.

17. In her 27th year, ſincerely and deſervedly lamented by her friends and acquaintance, the wife of Tho. Creſſwell, eſq.

Advanced in age, Mrs. Paine, reliſt of the Rev. Sub-dean and Canon P. of Wells.

18. At Combe, Miſs Petks, only daughter of Mr. P. of that place.

Mr. Roſe, late of the Adam and Eve tavern at Briſtol.

19. At her lodgings in Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly, in her 89th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Nicholas Carter, D.D. rector of Woodchurch, 1755; rector of Ham, 1734; vicar of Tilmanſtone, 1738-1755; curate of Deal chapel from 1718 to his death, Oct. 23, 1774; a lady who has for a long time enjoyed a very diſtinguiſhed pre-eminence in the literary world. She very early in life diſcovered the ſuperior cultivation which her mind had received from the ſuperintendence of her worthy parent. Her only brother, Henry, received his claſſical education from her before he went to Canterbury ſchool; from which he was admitted of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge; 1723; and proceeded B. A. 1760, M. A. 1763; and was preſented, by Sir George Oxendon, to the rectory of Wittenham, Berks. She has publiſhed all the Works of Epictetus, which are now extant; conſiſting of his diſcourſes, preſerved by Arrian, in four books, the Enchiridion, and fragments; tranſlated from the original Greek; with an introduction and notes by the tranſlator; one volume, quarto, 1758, by ſubſcription, and was honoured with a long liſt of very diſtinguiſhed names. The learning and ability which the Authoreſs diſplayed in the execution of her taſk are well known, and have received that high applauſe which is ſo juſtly their due; the work may with ſafety be pronounced to do honour to her ſex and to her country. It was reprinted, ſubſequently, in two volumes, duodecimo, and before at Dublin, 1754, octavo. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions; one volume, octavo, 1762 (reprinted in duodecimo). The Poems were publiſhed at the deſire of the late Earl of Bath; alſo in Dodſley's Miſcellanies, V. 309, VI. 227; and are celebrated among the Verſes of Lord Lyttleton, who had read them in manuſcript. The firſt of them was written before the Authoreſs had completed her eighteenth year. As compoſitions, their merit and beauty cannot be too highly applauded. Sublime ſimplicity of ſentiment, melodious ſweetneſs of expreſſion, and morality the moſt amiable, grace them in every page; while, notwithſtanding her previous appearance as the tranſlator of Epictetus, the fine ſenſibility, the ſerene dignity, and the lofty imagination,

imagination, which she displayed on this occasion, proved her the genuine disciple of Plato. Mrs. Carter was also the contributor of two papers to "The Rambler," which, we are told by Mrs. Piozzi, had much of Dr. Johnson's esteem. They are, No. 44, which consists of an allegory where Religion and Superstition are delineated in a masterly manner; and No. 100, which is an excellent letter on modish pleasures, bearing the signature of CHARISSA.—Since the above article was compiled, we have received the following affectionate and sincere effusions of the heart from a respectable lady, whose correspondence has ever been an honour to our Miscellany: "My much honoured and very dear friend Mrs. Elizabeth Carter has long been well known and highly respected for her superior understanding, extensive knowledge, scientific and familiar, from the highest researches in philosophy to the commonest useful acquirements. She was qualified for the society of the first scholars by her intimacy with the learned languages, as was evinced by her translation of Epictetus from the Greek original. She possessed a masculine understanding; while she was invested with such innate modesty, that her superior acquirements never intruded into company. Her heart was open to the keenest sensibility for all distresses of the afflicted; and her mind piously resigned to meet with fortitude the changes and chances of life; while her firm faith in the Christian Religion strengthened in her the performance of every duty; and it may be truly said, that, with all her very rare endowments, goodness of heart, mildness of temper, and suavity of manners, were predominant in all her conduct, as also in the placid serenity of her interesting countenance. Above half a century has elapsed since the happy commencement of my acquaintance with Mrs. C.; having early in life been indulged with the honour and the pleasure of an intimacy with her; and a regular correspondence has subsisted between us ever since, much to my edification and delight, till her advanced life and interrupted health rendered writing painful to her."

At her house in Budge-row, Watling-street, aged 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Buy, mother of W. B. esq. of the Post-office.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Thomas Phillippe, esq. of Newport-house, co. Cornwall, and Collieprieft, co. Devon, lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the Launceston and Newport Volunteer Corps.

22. After a long and severe illness, Mr. J. Phillips, of the Temple of the Muses, in Finsbury-square, long known to the literary and bookselling world, and as generally respected and regretted.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 28, to February 25, 1806.

Christened.			Buried.					
Males 776	1382		Males 663	1315		2 and 5	149	50 and 60 115
Females 606			Females 652		Between	5 and 10	59	60 and 70 91
						10 and 20	47	70 and 80 67
Whereof have died under 2 years old 367						20 and 30	100	80 and 90 36
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 4s. 0d.; 3s. 11d.						30 and 40	140	90 and 100 12
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.						40 and 50	132	100 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 24:

Fine 60s. to 63s.—Seconds 55s. to 59s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, February 8 to February 14, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 19,490 Sacks. Average 64s. 5d. ½ 1d. ½ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 15, 40s. 8d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Feb. 19, 1806, is 46s. 5d. ½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, February 24:

Kent Bags..... 3l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 6l. 0s. to 7l. 10s.		
Suffex Ditto..... 3l. 10s. to 6l. 16s.	Suffex Ditto..... 3l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.		
Essex Ditto..... 3l. 10s. to 6l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto..... 6l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.		

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 24:

St. James's—Hay...3l. 3s. 0d. to 4l. 12s. 0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 6d.		
Straw...2l. 2s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Average 2l. 5s. 0d.		
Whitechapel—Hay...3l. 3s. 0d. to 4l. 8s. 0d.	Average 3l. 13s. 6d.		
Clover..4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Average 4l. 10s. 0d.		
Straw...1l. 14s. 0d. to 1l. 18s. 0d.	Average 1l. 16s. 6d.		

SMITHFIELD, February 24. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef..... 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork..... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		
Mutton..... 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb..... 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		
Veal..... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts 1800. Sheep and Lambs 8,500.		

COALS, Feb. 21: Newcastle 45s. 6d. a 48s. 0d. Sunderland 42s. 0d. a 45s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd 90s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 2d. Clare Market 4s. 2d. Whitechapel 4s. 0d. ½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1806.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^s.	Short Ann^s.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^s.	New Ann^s.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	197½	61½	61 a 60½	79½	90½		17½			2 a 3 pr.	3 a 5 pr.				9½ pr.	89½		19 19 0	
30	198½	61½	60 ½ a ½		91					2 a 3 pr.	3 a 4 pr.							19 19 0	
31	197½	61½	61½ a 60½	79½	91½	100½	17½		185½	2 a 3 pr.	2 a 4 pr.		61½		9½a10p		60½	19 19 0	
1		61½	60½ a 61½	79½	91½		17½		186½	3 pr.	3 a 4 pr.						60½	19 19 0	
2	Sunday																		
3	196½	61½	60½ a 1½	80	92		17½		185½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.						60½	19 19 0	
4	196	61½	61½ x 60½	79½	92½		17½		186	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	65½	61½				60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
5	197½	61½	61½ a ½	80½	92½		17½	2	185½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.				10 pr.		61	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
6	197	62	61½ a 60½	80½	92		17½		186½	3 a 4 pr.	3a3a3pr.						60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
7	196½	61½	60½ a 61	79½	92½		17½			3 a 4 pr.	2a4a2pr.	65½					60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
8		61½	60½ a 61	79½	92		17½			3 a 4 pr.	1a3a2pr.							19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
9	Sunday																		
10	196½	61½	61 a 60½ ½	80	92½		17½	2		3 a 4 pr.	1a4a3pr.					91½		19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
11	198½	61½	60½ a 61	79½	92½	100½a½	17½		186	3 a 4 pr.	2 a 4 pr.					91	60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
12	197½	61½	61½ ½	80½	92		17½		186½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.						60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
13	197½	61½	61½ a 61	80½	92		17½		186½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.						60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
14	198½	61½	60½ ½ a 61	80½	92		17½		185½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	65½	61½				60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
15	199	61½	60½ a 61	80½	92½		17½			3 a 4 pr.	2 a 5 pr.						60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
16	Sunday																		
17	199½	61½	61½	80	92½		17½	2	185½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	65½						19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
18	200	61½	61½ ½ ½	80½	92½		17½		185½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.						60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
19	Ash Wednesday																	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
20	201 a ½	61½	61½ a 60½	80½	92½		17½	2	185½	2 a 3 pr.	3 a 1 pr.				9½ pr.	91½		19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
21	203 a ½	62½	62 x 60½	80	92½		17½			2 a 3 pr.	3 a 1 pr.			60½			60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
22	202	61½	60½ ½ ½	79½	92½		17½		184½	2 a 3 pr.	1 a 3 pr.						60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
23	Sunday																		
24	202 x 6	62½	62½ ½ ½						185	2 a 3 pr.	1 a 3 pr.						60½	19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
25	204½	62½	62 ½ ½	79½	92½				184½	2 a 3 pr.	1 a 3 pr.		61					19 19 0	2 perCt. dise.
26	Fast Day																		

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.]

BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 28, Hay-Market.